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# ***Biennial Report***

OF THE

## **North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare**



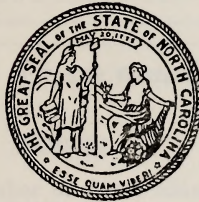
**JULY 1, 1966—JUNE 30, 1968**



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**OF THE**

## **North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare**



**JULY 1, 1966—JUNE 30, 1968**



# Annual Report

of the

North Carolina

State Board of Public Welfare



1917-1918



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**NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD  
OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

ROBERT C. HOWISON, JR., Raleigh, *Chairman*

Term expires April 1, 1971

MRS. NEIL GOODNIGHT, Charlotte, *Vice-Chairman*

Term expires April 1, 1969

ROBERT O. BALLANCE, Manteo

Term expires April 1, 1969

DR. BRUCE B. BLACKMON, Buies Creek

Term expires April 1, 1973

DR. GEORGE K. BUTTERFIELD, Wilson

Term expires April 1, 1973

ROBERT L. LYDAY, Bryson City

Term expires April 1, 1973

MRS. THOMAS E. MEDLIN, Smithfield

Term expires April 1, 1971



## NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Roland F. Beasley .....	1917-1921
Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson .....	1921-1930
Mrs. W. T. Bost .....	1930-1944
Dr. Ellen Winston .....	1944-1963
R. Eugene Brown .....	1963-1966
Colonel Clifton M. Craig .....	1966-

## Secretaries, Board of Public Charities

W. J. Palmer .....	1869
C. B. Denson .....	1889
Daisy Denson .....	1903

## CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

"Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and orphan, being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition with suggestions for their improvement." (Constitution 1868. Art. XI, s. 7.)



State of North Carolina

BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

MEMBERS

ROBERT C. HOWIRON, JR., CHAIRMAN, RALEIGH  
MRS. NEIL GOODNIGHT, VICE CHAIRMAN, CHARLOTTE  
ROBERT O. RALLANCE, WAREHO  
BRUCE B. BLACKMON, N.R., SUITE CREEK  
GEORGE K. RUTTERFIELD, P.O.B., WILSON  
ROBERT L. LYDAY, RAYSON CITY  
MRS. THOMAS E. MEOLIN, SMITHFIELD

POST OFFICE BOX 2599 RALEIGH 27602

CLIFTON M. CRAIG  
COMMISSIONER

The Honorable Dan K. Moore  
Governor of North Carolina  
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Governor Moore:

I have the honor of handing you herewith a Report  
of the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare  
for the biennial period dating from July 1, 1966, through  
June 30, 1968.

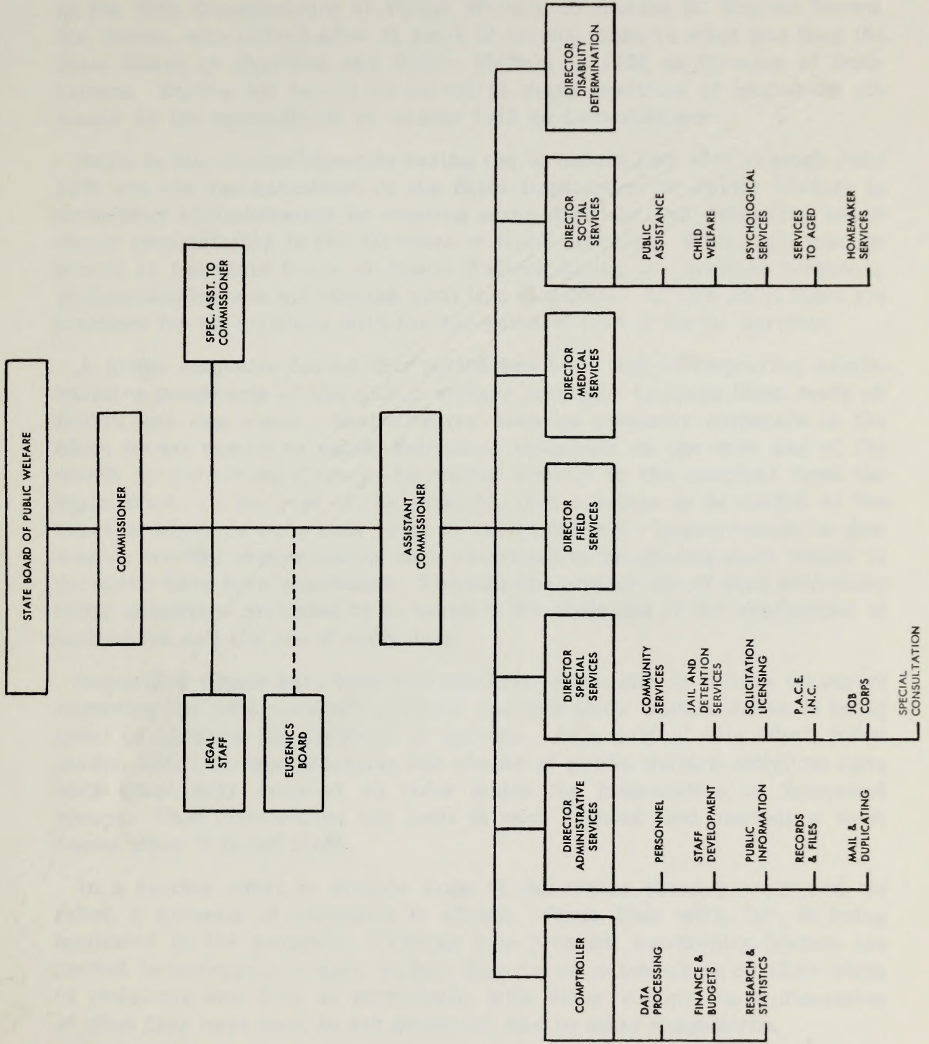
Please be assured that this Board is aware of the  
manifold responsibilities delegated to it by the General  
Assembly and will continue to exert its best efforts in  
charting North Carolina's public welfare program.

Respectfully yours,

*M.C. Hanson Jr.*  
Chairman



# NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

## FOREWORD

On November 1, 1966, the State Board of Public Welfare, with the approval of Governor Dan Moore, appointed Assistant Commissioner Clifton M. Craig as the fifth Commissioner of Public Welfare to succeed R. Eugene Brown. Mr. Brown, who retired after 41 years of service, came to what was then the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare in 1925 as Director of Institutions. During his tenure he served in many positions of leadership climaxed by his appointment in August 1963 as Commissioner.

Basic to the accomplishments during the biennium July 1966 through June 1968 was the reorganization of the State Department of Public Welfare to strengthen administration by creating seven divisions and delegating supervisory responsibility to the directors of these divisions. While this was approved by the State Board of Public Welfare during the previous biennium, implementation was not effected until this biennium. At this point there are directors for all divisions with the exception of that of Social Services.

A prime emphasis during this period has been that of improving administrative procedures of the public welfare programs to make them more effective and less costly. Seventy-seven counties presently cooperate in the effort to get checks to public assistance recipients on the first day of the month by permitting them to be mailed directly to the recipient from the State office. In the case of the other 23, they continue to be mailed to the counties which in turn mail them to the recipients. Improvements in processing medical vendor claims have continued to be effected until delays in payments have been eliminated. Through the greater use of data processing fuller advantage continues to be taken in all programs of the capabilities of automation and the use of computers.

Intensified efforts have been and continue to be made to inform taxpayers regarding the public welfare program and how their welfare dollar is being spent to alleviate the problems of poverty. As a part of this effort, information about various programs and phases of public welfare activities have been graphically depicted on color slides for presentation to interested groups. This presentation has been in such demand that scarcely a week passes when it is not made.

In a further effort to explode some of the myths about poverty and its relief, a program of visitation to clients, "Come Visit with Us", is being instituted in the counties. Through this program community leaders are invited to accompany county welfare department caseworkers on their visits to recipients and then to participate, with other visitors, in a discussion of what they have seen, to ask questions, and to make suggestions.

During this time the State Board authorized two significant studies to be used as a basis for action in the two areas concerned. The first was a study by the Research Triangle Institute of the actual operating costs in this state of homes for the aged and nursing homes in order to have a more accurate base for arriving at payments for recipients in these homes. This was the first such in-depth study of these costs in the country.



The second study, also done by the Research Triangle Institute, was an effort to locate all day care centers in the State. While the State Board has been licensing day care centers on a voluntary basis for 42 years and also provides them consultation services, there was no means of knowing about unlicensed facilities. The increased demand for and emphasis on day care underscored the importance of this study. It revealed that in January 1968, 965 such centers were providing full day care for six or more children, approximately one-third of which were provided consultation services and voluntary licensing by the public welfare department.

Leadership provided through the State Board, in cooperation with other State agencies, contributed to the appointment of the Governor's Council on Juvenile Delinquency. It will be the task of the Council to evaluate correctional services in North Carolina and to recommend changes which would lead to a more efficient and effective delivery of services for the prevention, control, and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

Family planning has been given increased emphasis—family planning as a means of attempting to insure that children who are born are wanted children who, with reasonable assurance, can be cared for. As one means to this end, in the last year of the biennium six family planning workshops were held across the State for the purpose of stimulating among community leaders increased interest in developing more family planning opportunities and exploring means of developing these opportunities.

During the biennium the State Board made several changes in the maximum rates paid for group care of public assistance recipients. Effective February 1967, monthly rates in family care homes (five and under) were increased to \$145, those in homes for the aged (six and over), to \$156 and those in nursing homes to \$196, with domiciliary care in combination homes \$145 and nursing care in such homes \$185. Effective September 1967, the Board adopted a policy of paying one maximum rate for domiciliary care and another for nursing care. With this change in policy, rates for domiciliary care were set at \$160 and for nursing care at \$223. As of June 1, 1968, these rates were increased to \$165 for domiciliary care and \$230 for nursing care.

In the second year of the biennium the Board voted to go into Title XVI of the Social Security Act whereby the adult categories of old age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled are combined under one program, aid to the aged and disabled. Under Title XVI provisions all recipients in this category are entitled to all of the available medical services but there is a higher matching formula, resulting in the availability of more Federal funds.

Approval was given by the Board to a plan submitted by East Carolina University for strengthening its undergraduate social work program. Under provisions of the Social Security Act Federal matching participation is available for this purpose. The procedure is for the educational institution to submit a plan which must be approved by the State Board and to agree to put up the State share of the funds. Indications are that several other universities and colleges will be submitting similar proposals.

## Legislation

Some twenty pieces of legislation having a bearing on public welfare were passed by the 1967 General Assembly. Major among the bills was one which revised and rewrote existing laws to create an atmosphere of reform in jail and detention services. It repealed laws and provided for new ones authorizing the Commissioner of Public Welfare to expand staff to carry out new responsibilities of inspection, consultation, and training, as well as to develop a set of minimum standards for the operation of local confinement facilities. Authorization was enacted to permit boards of county commissioners to levy a special tax for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, renovating and furnishing courthouses and jails. Legislation was also passed creating a Jail Study Commission to study existing jail conditions and related problems of State and local government.

Four pieces of legislation affected adoptions. The first reduced from one year to six months the length of time a petitioner must live in the State prior to filing a petition for adoption. The second provides for the child's custody to be given to the county welfare department or private agency which has surrender and consent. It further provides that if the child proves to be unadoptable the county of the child's legal settlement at the time of his birth shall assume custody and full care of the child, such custody to be accompanied by surrender and consent. A third piece of adoption legislation permits the adoption of persons 21 years of age and over. The fourth amends statutes relating to adoption of a child by his grandparents and to the adoption of an out-of-wedlock child by his putative father to permit the court to waive the entering of an interlocutory decree and the probationary period and grant a final order of adoption.

Article 3 of Chapter 108 of the General Statutes was amended to permit counties to transfer unexpended balances of welfare funds from one public assistance category to another.

An amendment to General Statutes 108-9 relating to payments for recipients in group care homes operated by certain individuals eliminates from the list to whom payments may not be made blood relatives of public welfare officials and spouses of such blood relatives.

Other Public Welfare Related Legislation:

Broadens the definition of dependent children under the aid to families with dependent children program so that only the parent with whom the child is living must have resided in the State a year immediately preceding application for AFDC for the child;

Permits temporary detention under certain conditions of juveniles in jails when the judge feels there is sufficient need for severe restraint and when in the judge's opinion there are no other adequate facilities;

Provides for the appointment of counsel for indigent juveniles at delinquency hearings and for compensation of the counsel;

Permits direct payments to nursing homes and extended care facilities on behalf of certain welfare recipients;



Requires filing in State Treasurer's Office as well as in office of State Department of Public Welfare of annual report of agencies, organizations, and individuals soliciting public alms;

Reduces the district population requirement for the family counselor program under the Judicial Department Act from 100,000 to 85,000 thus making five additional counties eligible in December 1968 for the family court counselor program;

Gives family court counselors the same powers as juvenile court probation officers.

Resolutions were passed directing the Legislative Research Commission to study the public welfare laws and to make a study of a statewide inspection and licensing program for child care facilities and, in both instances, to report the findings and recommendations to the 1969 General Assembly.

The 1967-69 biennial State budget request was for \$56,441,311. The amount appropriated by the General Assembly was \$39,873,919 which included \$1,925,000 for payments to hospitals of 90 percent of reimbursable cost and limited payments to physicians, neither of which was included in the budget request.

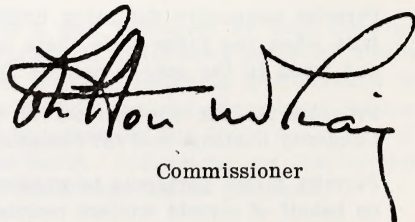
Funds were requested to permit a marginal increase in the food and clothing allotments in the public assistance budget but the funds were not appropriated, thus leaving the food and clothing budgets unchanged since 1952. However, some funds accumulated within the framework of Title XVI made it possible to increase the basic food allowance for each public assistance recipient by \$1.50 per month effective July 1, 1968.

Bills introduced at the request of the State Board that failed in passage included one providing for mandatory licensing of day care facilities with licensing by the State Board of Public Welfare and another regulating independent placements for adoption.

### **Membership of State and County Boards of Public Welfare**

In 1967 Governor Dan Moore reappointed Dr. George K. Butterfield of Wilson to a term on the State Board of Public Welfare expiring April 1, 1973. At the same time, he appointed Dr. Bruce B. Blackmon of Buies Creek and Mr. Robert L. Lyday of Bryson City to terms expiring April 1, 1973. Dr. Blackmon succeeded Mr. J. C. Carlton of Pinetops and Mr. Lyday, Mrs. R. Walker Martin of Raleigh.

County board members were appointed as provided by law. As of the end of this biennium, 40 counties have five member boards and the remaining 60 have three member boards.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John H. ...", is written over the printed name "Commissioner".

Commissioner



**DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**

Edwin J. Hamlin, *Director*

**MAIL AND DUPLICATING SECTION**

Ruth Partridge, *Chief*

**PERSONNEL SECTION**

Mrs. Grace M. Hartzog, *Chief*

**PUBLIC INFORMATION SECTION**

James Burns, *Chief*

**RECORDS AND FILES SECTION**

Mrs. Patricia B. Ferrell, *Chief*

**STAFF DEVELOPMENT SECTION**

James W. Kirkpatrick, *Chief*



## **DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**

Providing the full gamut of administrative services, exclusive of fiscal and statistical activities, to enable the department to carry out its function is the assigned task of this division. Its operations are divided among five major sections, providing traditional and on-going programs of staff services as indicated by their titles: Personnel Administration, Staff Development, Public Information, Records and Files, and Mail and Duplicating. In addition, from the division executive office is handled a wide variety of administrative, management, and housekeeping services such as office space and equipment assignment and control, library maintenance and supervision, inventory administration, transportation, parking and communications administration, printing, and others.

### **Personnel Administration**

#### *State Level*

During the biennium the number of classes of positions in the State Department of Public Welfare increased from 65 to 83 and the authorized staff was boosted from 378 to 478 to fulfill new program requirements imposed by Federal and State laws. Four hundred and fifty-two of these jobs are full-time positions and 26 part-time. During the two year period, there were 217 appointments, 96 to the professional staff and 121 in the clerical category. There were 73 promotions, 48 of them professional and 25 clerical. Separations in the first year totalled 99 as compared to 53 in the second, the turnover rate dropping thereby from 26.8 percent to 13.8 percent. Approximately 30 percent of the resignations were to accept other employment. Four employees retired.

At the end of the biennium the State staff was divided about equally between professional and clerical classes, 234 in the former category and 244 in the latter. One hundred and twenty-seven members were stationed outside of Raleigh providing direct supervision to the counties in the county-administered welfare program. Functionally, 75 were engaged in general administration: 94 in the fiscal, statistical and data processing activities; 131 in social and medical services phases of the program; 82 in disability determination; and 96 in the special service programs such as jail and detention facility inspection, solicitation licensing, Job Corps recruiting, community consultation and the Plan Assuring College Education.

#### *County Level*

At the end of the biennium, there were 2,427 employees working in the 100 county departments of public welfare. There were 2,570 budgeted positions at this time, an increase of 225 positions during the biennium. One hundred and forty-three positions were unfilled. The employee turnover rate increased in the counties from 27.7 percent in the first year of the biennium to 31.8 percent in the second. Approximately 25 percent of the resignations were for other employment and 20 percent for relocation.



Considerable study and evaluation of county positions was carried out by the personnel staff in cooperation with county directors. A new classification plan became effective July 1, 1967, following approval by the State Board of Public Welfare and the State Personnel Board. Simultaneously, an upgraded compensation plan providing for salary range increases from 5 percent to 20 percent was placed into effect. As a result of a study of the agency system of evaluating county employees, revised forms and procedures were adopted for evaluating job performance of social workers, supervisors, homemakers and the clerical staff.

Administrative assistance was provided to county welfare boards in each of these political subdivisions. Five counties increased their board size from three to five members, bringing the total of counties with the larger board to 40. Institutes for orientation of board members were held each year in cooperation with the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill.

#### *Recruitment Activities*

A comprehensive recruitment effort to bring competent new personnel into the program was carried out throughout the biennium. Recruitment material was sent to county departments of public welfare to be used in high school career days and other related programs. Recruitment letters and kits were sent to placement officers in all four-year colleges and universities in the State. Arrangements were made for interviews to be held in most of the colleges by State staff or by county directors. Contacts were also made to graduate schools of social work and professional associations. Representatives from county departments of public welfare and from the State Department participated in career days in high schools and colleges throughout the State. The State Personnel Department and Employment Security Commission assisted in recruitment to fill professional and clerical positions. Difficulty continues to be experienced in filling positions which require graduate study in social work.

### **Staff Development**

The Social Security Act, as a condition for acceptance of Federal funds, requires states to offer comprehensive in-service training programs for all personnel employed in public welfare. This division through its staff provided training for a total of 703 employees in the first year of the biennium and 1,418 in the second.

Since September 1967, eight regular workshops to orient office personnel have been conducted, involving 136 trainees. Two hundred sixty-seven social work trainees attended the State's orientation program for this class of employees. In 1967, the Staff Development Section and the Institute of Government cooperated to develop a more comprehensive orientation curriculum. Two pilot programs were given in which 38 trainees participated. The content developed in these programs will be used in future planning.

In 1967, the department began offering a series of workshops for newly appointed supervisors. Since the program's inception, 72 supervisors have

been trained more fully to meet their increased job responsibility. Substantially, all new supervisors have been so trained.

A sequential series of workshops in family casework has been developed for and taught to service workers. The series, consisting of Basic Family Casework, The Family in Crisis and Protective Services, has been presented throughout the State with the cooperation of Field Service, the Child Welfare Section, and Psychological Services. Twenty-five workshops, serving 466 workers, have been held. Only seven of the 100 counties have not been represented at these workshops.

Funds secured under the provisions of Section 1115 of the Social Security Act made it possible to employ faculty members of graduate schools of social work for the summers of 1966 and 1967 to teach demonstration curricula. Two University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill faculty taught intake services in public welfare agencies, participated in by 20 intake specialists. In the summer of 1967, one workshop focused on training for supervisors in AFDC defined services and another on training for county public welfare directors in community planning. The former was taught by a faculty member of the University of Maryland and the latter, by a member of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill faculty. Eighty-nine employees were trained in these workshops.

During the summer of 1967 and 1968 a member of the Meredith College faculty has conducted workshops on the culture of poverty throughout the State. During the first summer 97 trainees participated. The series was not completed within the reporting period, but a comparable number of participants is anticipated the second summer. The first summer's sessions emphasized rural poverty; the second, urban poverty.

In the past two fiscal years 82 psychiatric consultations, involving 31 counties, have been conducted. Almost 1,000 persons have been trained in these sessions. There have been some changes in procedure for psychiatric consultation to make them more usable by the counties. All consultations are now held in the counties and the counties are more actively involved in deciding what content and format will best suit their particular needs. The demonstration geropsychiatric consultation has provided continuous in-service training for those employees who serve aging clients.

In the biennium the 47th and 48th Public Welfare Institutes were held. In 1966, about 1,000 people attended. In 1967, 1,200 people attended.

Staff development programs are concerned not only with on-the-job training, but with professional education as well. The Educational Leave and Grant Program assists employees, who demonstrate the potential of using professional education, defray the expense of such training. In the past two years 114 grants have been made to graduate students in schools of social work.

Innovative methods of delivering training to all public welfare employees are now being initiated. Teachers, on a trial basis, have been stationed in



regions to teach in the county departments. It is anticipated that with the trainers closer to the trainees, more extensive and intensive teaching can take place.

### **Public Information**

A major responsibility of any tax-supported agency is to keep the public informed of the benefits, services, policies, procedures, and expenditures of that agency. It is the function of the Public Information Officer to help carry out this responsibility and, through the communications media and a planned information program, to interpret public welfare.

During this period the State Board of Public Welfare has been active in trying to better inform both recipients of services and the general public which provides the funds to make these services possible.

A concentrated effort has been made to simplify publications that are designed for mass consumption in order that they may be read and understood. "Public Assistance For Needy People In North Carolina" (Information Bulletin No. 37) and "Public Welfare Services In North Carolina" (Information Bulletin No. 38) are new publications issued to fill this need.

The greatest innovation in trying to inform the taxpaying public as to the problems of poverty and how their welfare dollar is being spent to alleviate these problems has been undertaken throughout the State. This project is a visitation program which invites community leaders to accompany caseworkers on their visits to recipients and then meet together to discuss what they have seen and to make suggestions for improvement. It is estimated that within one year, some 4,500 interested citizens throughout the State will have had an opportunity to see poverty firsthand and to see how their tax money is being spent to help the State's less fortunate citizens. This is the most intensive effort of its kind in the nation.

During the biennium the agency received excellent cooperation from press, radio, and television. News releases of statewide interest were sent to the media. The information officer worked closely with editors and reporters in the development of special articles and visited newspapers, radio and television stations.



## **DIVISION OF THE COMPTROLLER**

Roy L. Holley, *Director*

### **DATA PROCESSING SECTION**

Channie Dennis, Jr., *Chief*

### **FINANCE AND BUDGETS SECTION**

L. Russell Clark, *Chief*

### **RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION**

Mrs. Editha Ponder, *Chief*

## DIVISION OF THE COMPTROLLER

The office of the Comptroller was established during this period and the functions of Research and Statistics, Finance and Budgets, and Data Processing were placed under the supervision and direction of the Comptroller. The Comptroller reports directly to the Assistant Commissioner and to the Commissioner.

Some of the most significant projects, innovations, and accomplishments during this biennium were:

*The Direct Mailing of Public Assistance Checks from the State Office to the Public Assistance Recipient*—While this project began just prior to July 1, 1966, it has expanded to the point where we now have direct mailing for public assistance checks to recipients in 77 of the 100 counties in the State. Prior to this new procedure checks were routed to the counties on a staggered basis over a 10-day period. The counties then mailed the checks to the recipients. In many instances recipients would not receive their checks until the middle of the month or later. With the advent of direct mailing, checks were placed in the mail either to the county or directly to the recipient on the last day of each month so as to be in their hands on the first day of the month to which the checks apply. For example, the October checks will be mailed out from the State office on September 30.

*Management List on Case Review Status*—For management purposes at both the State and county department of public welfare levels a monthly management information list is prepared by county on the county public assistance case review status, the completeness of the State office master data file on public assistance recipients, and other similar data. This product is now considered an excellent management tool both for State use as well as for use by the county directors of public welfare. It has been significantly improved during this biennium. Critical dates such as reviews for redetermining eligibility, APTD recipients reaching age 65, and AFDC children reaching ages of 16, 18 or 21 are now forecast two months in advance. These lists have served a useful purpose in that they have assisted in reducing the statewide percentage of cases overdue for review from 15.4 percent in December 1966, to 7.2 percent in June 1968.

*Central Data Processing (CDP) Service Improvements*—The Central Data Processing Division of the Department of Administration, from which public welfare rents computer services, began processing welfare jobs on the newly installed IBM System 360 Model 30 in November 1966. The increased processing speed and sophistication of the System 360 has afforded more efficient and accurate processing of welfare data. Many peripheral processes, such as sorting, collating, editing, etc., which have been performed by welfare data processing personnel, are now being performed by the System 360, thus freeing welfare personnel to perform other tasks more efficiently. Early in 1968, a 360 Model 40 system was installed, thereby providing greater capability to Central Data Processing users.

*Master Data File of Pending Applications for Public Assistance*—Federal



requirements call for the reporting of statistical data dealing with the processing time for an application for public assistance showing applications approved, applications disapproved with reasons therefor, and other similar data. Because of other workloads this data has not been available in the past. A master data file was established during the spring of 1968 and a list of applications that have been pending in excess of the time standard allowed is now prepared and mailed to each county twice a month. This management tool should assist the counties in reducing time it takes from the point of application for assistance to the final disposition of the application.

*Greater Use of Data Processing*—With the mass of data and reporting requirements which must be met, during this biennium fuller advantage has been taken of the capabilities of automation and the use of computers. The first step was to develop a programming and system analysis staff for this department. Plans are now progressing for the automation of all medical care reporting to comply with Federal regulations. The application processing cycle system and statistical sampling process for selecting and producing necessary case identification data for use by Quality Control analysts have already been automated.

*Revised Equalization Formula*—All counties are not equally able to meet the cost of their share of the public assistance program. To assist in alleviating this inequality an equalizing formula is used to determine the ranking of the counties according to their need for equalizing funds provided for in General Statute 108-73. This equalizing formula, which has been in effect since fiscal 1964-65, was revised during this biennium. The formula makes use of four factors: per capita expenditures for public assistance payments, percentage of population receiving public assistance, per capita sales and use tax collections, and per capita adjusted gross income for State income tax purpose. Under the revised formula 62 counties now receive equalization moneys. Plans call for this formula to be updated every two years in the future.

*Statistical Reporting Program*—Continuing efforts were made to improve the periodic statistical reporting in the various areas, including applications, turnover, and financial data in the money payment and vendor payment only program for all categories; non-financial services rendered; children receiving services; foster home care, day care and adoptions; persons in licensed homes for the aged, family care homes and nursing homes; food stamp program; and defined services in aid to families with dependent children.

*Revisions and Innovations in Statistical Reports*—Significant revisions and innovations were made in two main areas. The first was in children receiving child welfare services. Effective January 1, 1967, the Children's Bureau revised required reporting on child welfare services. Added to the basic information on whereabouts of children receiving services at a given point in time (March 31) were data on purchase of foster care (foster family home, maternity home, child welfare institutions, etc.) by departments of public welfare from voluntary agencies and institutions, number and capacity of



all child welfare institutions and maternity homes for unmarried mothers, foster family homes, and day care facilities. Beginning with calendar 1967 annual turnover data will be required on the following: children receiving child welfare services, children provided day care, families and children provided homemaker service under child welfare programs, and unmarried mothers served under child welfare programs. In order to meet these requirements it was necessary to revise child welfare reports submitted by counties to the State office. Turnover reports were changed from a monthly to a quarterly basis. In addition, individual reports were initiated to cover each worker to whom child welfare cases are assigned. Besides including items for Federal reporting, they also cover requirements relating to the 1962 Amendments to the Social Security Act—social studies, plans for children, six-months case summary reviews, quarterly contacts, caseloads assignments, etc., so that progress reports may be submitted, as required to the Children's Bureau. The second innovation was in reporting on services in the AFDC program. This program was converted to data processing effective March 31, 1967. Formerly counties submitted quarterly reports on defined service cases, areas in which cases were classified, types of services given, and social studies completed. This information was submitted for required Federal reports. Beginning April 1, 1967, forms are being submitted weekly by counties on activity in individual cases. This data is reviewed and converted to data processing input and is the basis for the development by the State office of Federal reports heretofore prepared by the counties.

*Special Studies Conducted*—An extensive study of individual public assistance budgets was carried out primarily to determine the effect on expenditures of proposed changes in basic allowances, proposed policy changes with regard to treatment of resources, and the addition of certain items to requirements. On the basis of results, estimates of additional costs were made for presentation to the State Board of Public Welfare. At the direction of the State Board a survey was conducted in November 1966 on the effect of minimum wage legislation on costs of adult group care in North Carolina as of February 1, 1966. Findings served as the basis for State Board determination of revisions in rates to cover these increases.

*Workshops*—Effective use of small workshop techniques was made during the time the counties were developing their 1968-69 public assistance and administrative budgets. Workshops were held in at least four of the field representatives' areas. As a result, the budget estimates received were generally satisfactory.





TABLE 1—AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL  
BY TYPE AND COUNTIES,

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Families With Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
1. Alamance.....	1,040	\$837,371.31	395	\$270,975.00	281	876	\$ 330,696.00
2. Alexander.....	373	291,463.77	231	169,580.00	70	164	68,838.00
3. Alleghany.....	338	292,882.58	164	126,240.00	89	218	103,704.00
4. Anson.....	654	462,383.46	361	228,485.00	150	510	134,315.00
5. Ashe.....	692	592,932.43	322	242,774.00	187	478	222,199.00
6. Avery.....	484	355,761.80	261	153,197.00	111	255	126,269.00
7. Beaufort.....	1,076	811,033.78	494	308,831.00	275	907	310,093.00
8. Bertie.....	845	650,169.19	398	256,281.00	224	726	251,244.00
9. Bladen.....	773	620,373.31	265	165,454.00	310	1,011	335,175.00
10. Brunswick.....	547	446,221.65	219	146,224.00	179	576	193,013.00
11. Buncombe.....	2,164	1,419,228.37	975	610,309.00	338	975	314,341.00
12. Burke.....	739	554,008.71	333	242,741.00	115	320	123,013.00
13. Cabarrus.....	931	734,945.05	432	291,957.00	139	344	143,186.00
14. Caldwell.....	823	679,396.80	336	239,477.00	196	553	251,457.00
15. Camden.....	127	79,505.81	69	35,117.00	26	77	24,153.00
16. Carteret.....	569	435,215.84	256	174,493.00	102	295	118,617.00
17. Caswell.....	513	420,973.00	192	114,943.00	173	522	201,880.00
18. Catawba.....	1,225	930,653.19	373	275,754.00	284	801	331,351.00
19. Chatham.....	340	260,076.24	157	110,097.00	64	186	64,892.00
20. Cherokee.....	591	378,598.80	305	172,591.00	110	281	103,183.00
21. Chowan.....	229	160,409.73	114	69,602.00	54	199	51,709.00
22. Clay.....	302	207,023.00	180	108,567.00	55	144	57,340.00
23. Cleveland.....	1,620	1,393,673.75	756	527,307.00	431	1,336	540,642.00
24. Columbus.....	1,009	740,204.12	435	281,686.00	242	803	251,948.00
25. Craven.....	1,412	1,323,585.33	576	419,338.00	462	1,496	628,922.00
26. Cumberland.....	2,822	2,540,383.97	780	584,507.00	1,028	3,378	1,313,688.00
27. Currituck.....	165	131,077.54	85	58,656.00	20	52	22,962.00
28. Dare.....	155	114,603.48	72	52,248.00	31	71	27,495.00
29. Davidson.....	1,064	876,206.23	436	327,340.00	216	583	245,750.00
30. Davie.....	343	271,761.83	179	130,419.00	75	189	78,715.00
31. Duplin.....	837	580,095.66	322	198,385.00	177	549	175,646.00
32. Durham.....	3,268	3,379,776.96	1,063	732,607.00	1,273	4,013	1,826,066.00
33. Edgecombe.....	1,029	795,541.28	465	339,696.00	201	768	229,223.00
34. Forsyth.....	5,836	5,108,290.66	1,407	1,131,112.00	1,788	5,369	2,433,982.00
35. Franklin.....	814	649,504.42	326	227,221.00	252	827	268,048.00
36. Gaston.....	2,187	1,866,920.72	734	505,932.00	628	1,859	781,009.00
37. Gates.....	187	127,770.59	120	75,323.00	23	66	20,146.00
38. Graham.....	181	108,988.63	115	58,593.00	29	65	26,719.00
39. Granville.....	420	303,096.54	200	135,189.00	69	222	68,535.00
40. Greene.....	209	167,499.58	105	77,677.00	39	140	47,346.00
41. Guilford.....	4,610	4,258,619.64	1,564	1,260,727.00	1,144	3,841	1,552,394.00

\* Does not include Aid to the Blind, payments into State Fund for the Hospitalization of Assistance Recipients, and No Money Payment Hospitalization.

\*\* Less than 0.5.



ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
JULY 1, 1966-JUNE 30, 1967

ASSISTANCE										Non-financial Service Only Case-load
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled		General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
Cases	Obligations	Recipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
242	\$ 188,261.00	40	\$ 9,860.10	26	\$ 6,272.48	56	\$ 31,306.73	—	\$ —	678
58	44,504.00	—	—	—	—	14	8,541.77	—	—	125
82	61,669.00	—	—	2	703.20	1	486.38	—	—	93
132	95,454.00	1	210.35	5	1,140.67	5	2,778.44	**	80.00	182
175	125,081.00	1	504.69	6	1,582.34	1	791.40	—	—	358
105	73,665.00	3	555.35	2	439.65	1	835.80	1	800.00	307
257	182,973.00	6	530.84	39	5,136.24	5	3,469.70	—	—	323
200	135,322.00	4	962.70	14	3,654.08	5	2,640.41	**	65.00	104
183	113,568.00	1	228.24	6	2,318.07	7	3,280.00	1	350.00	170
147	105,917.00	**	50.00	2	867.65	**	150.00	—	—	326
465	339,987.00	41	18,292.76	186	52,915.02	148	79,198.46	11	4,185.13	251
176	131,736.00	16	5,492.95	22	5,719.42	67	41,834.14	10	3,472.20	325
265	206,404.00	16	2,757.35	52	68,794.65	27	21,562.05	**	284.00	495
202	151,897.00	17	2,676.45	11	1,652.72	54	31,821.63	7	415.00	293
30	19,139.00	—	—	2	999.96	**	50.00	**	46.85	200
152	119,693.00	13	3,177.16	12	2,307.67	34	16,928.01	—	—	478
125	93,753.00	6	2,200.93	6	1,468.65	11	6,727.42	—	—	127
283	223,715.00	133	20,564.33	34	7,088.16	117	71,555.29	1	625.41	493
115	82,687.00	**	63.00	2	542.90	2	1,690.24	**	104.10	187
159	96,492.00	—	—	6	1,374.06	9	4,493.53	2	465.21	285
56	34,475.00	1	209.05	4	4,268.98	—	—	**	145.70	82
67	41,116.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
363	291,441.00	5	714.53	9	2,024.27	56	31,344.95	**	200.00	340
256	183,173.00	1	60.00	55	10,568.90	19	12,428.22	1	340.00	365
304	244,330.00	16	3,811.43	33	6,991.28	21	20,192.62	—	—	484
518	422,074.00	107	29,742.22	160	66,953.56	228	122,734.19	1	685.00	1,269
43	34,717.00	8	2,244.90	4	11,104.46	5	1,393.18	—	—	20
45	31,871.00	2	576.40	4	1,217.04	1	1,196.04	—	—	36
286	242,100.00	15	2,182.34	22	4,942.13	88	53,518.56	1	373.20	506
72	53,106.00	1	353.34	11	1,993.28	5	7,175.21	—	—	82
300	185,075.00	13	1,206.40	17	14,702.62	8	5,080.64	—	—	169
788	653,476.00	38	10,632.32	46	102,874.01	55	51,727.98	5	2,393.65	601
249	193,575.00	35	6,297.59	37	6,288.50	42	20,461.19	—	—	504
1,213	1,070,956.00	226	106,883.48	161	51,578.36	484	278,083.72	557	35,695.10	747
203	141,514.00	4	982.36	14	2,154.59	15	8,584.47	—	—	152
577	458,309.00	19	7,262.15	125	47,467.18	66	41,563.09	38	25,378.30	694
39	30,232.00	1	98.00	3	1,308.80	1	662.79	—	—	143
37	22,500.00	**	34.95	—	—	**	1,141.68	—	—	128
113	87,847.00	12	2,707.96	11	2,311.60	11	6,123.89	4	377.09	127
59	40,616.00	**	82.44	4	977.50	2	800.64	—	—	712
1,067	965,869.00	166	64,654.28	143	83,004.53	503	325,556.03	23	6,414.80	1,976

TABLE 1—AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL  
By TYPE AND COUNTIES,

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Families With Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
42. Halifax.....	1,301	\$ 1,097,154.57	508	\$ 385,159.00	413	1,469	\$ 467,612.00
43. Harnett.....	1,431	1,178,811.22	621	462,835.00	347	1,041	381,591.00
44. Haywood.....	844	623,778.67	471	306,743.00	178	498	165,594.00
45. Henderson.....	603	468,136.04	363	276,903.00	49	135	60,108.00
46. Hertford.....	475	330,959.52	214	125,736.00	127	438	127,171.00
47. Hoke.....	287	195,263.70	137	81,959.00	74	244	74,524.00
48. Hyde.....	208	143,866.36	130	81,705.00	45	112	45,829.00
49. Iredell.....	777	594,615.42	413	308,616.00	86	245	94,828.00
50. Jackson.....	606	465,165.00	369	257,871.00	111	329	122,444.00
51. Johnston.....	1,886	1,705,346.89	713	506,624.00	594	1,720	785,023.00
52. Jones.....	430	339,320.14	121	71,280.00	178	518	198,013.00
53. Lee.....	573	483,984.50	229	181,471.00	159	531	181,859.00
54. Lenoir.....	945	795,739.56	444	314,571.00	204	715	245,203.00
55. Lincoln.....	479	361,173.89	238	171,565.00	87	249	93,604.00
56. Macon.....	235	146,986.00	158	98,390.00	33	81	24,822.00
57. Madison.....	756	579,447.73	324	203,611.00	228	625	245,921.00
58. Martin.....	502	354,021.41	250	142,651.00	94	383	110,759.00
59. McDowell.....	434	340,590.96	253	188,678.00	61	169	67,604.00
60. Mecklenburg.....	5,025	4,665,768.01	1,986	1,493,127.00	1,171	3,964	1,622,341.00
61. Mitchell.....	690	555,955.00	382	256,939.00	148	405	180,711.00
62. Montgomery.....	567	423,312.29	244	160,135.00	142	443	149,182.00
63. Moore.....	821	614,061.67	309	191,915.00	263	794	260,699.00
64. Nash.....	1,314	1,028,992.77	607	410,471.00	330	1,112	374,077.00
65. New Hanover.....	1,834	1,400,028.19	634	461,629.00	467	1,458	531,019.00
66. Northampton.....	873	721,444.46	357	238,000.00	271	931	318,622.00
67. Onslow.....	1,133	1,157,029.45	308	225,429.00	507	1,530	695,664.00
68. Orange.....	608	548,737.39	210	166,597.00	205	691	249,683.00
69. Pamlico.....	252	181,071.31	134	75,318.00	66	188	72,965.00
70. Pasquotank.....	401	310,030.61	202	140,732.00	78	259	84,356.00
71. Pender.....	355	248,277.49	182	122,300.00	77	242	70,107.00
72. Perquimans.....	292	226,853.63	140	87,362.00	63	197	79,168.00
73. Person.....	914	759,687.64	344	219,257.00	294	904	358,288.00
74. Pitt.....	1,470	1,166,387.62	670	457,109.00	350	1,247	416,099.00
75. Polk.....	321	265,793.84	182	130,540.00	57	176	74,186.00
76. Randolph.....	776	688,680.43	321	263,662.00	176	535	211,315.00
77. Richmond.....	1,163	992,028.04	477	329,533.00	316	1,025	396,762.00
78. Robeson.....	1,898	1,567,879.21	790	506,822.00	599	2,138	710,946.00
79. Rockingham.....	1,643	1,487,013.03	646	463,486.00	516	1,475	655,689.00
80. Rowan.....	1,456	1,206,444.31	541	429,798.00	340	1,010	409,877.00
81. Rutherford.....	1,424	1,184,919.08	761	582,795.00	224	599	276,015.00

\* Does not include Aid to the Blind, payments into State Fund for the Hospitalization of Assistance Recipients, and No Money Payment Hospitalization.

\*\* Less than 0.5.



ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
JULY 1, 1966-JUNE 30, 1967, CONTD.

ASSISTANCE										Non-financial Service Only Case-load
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled		General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
Cases	Obligations	Recipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
270	\$ 202,325.00	33	\$ 9,563.79	46	\$ 16,021.00	31	\$ 16,373.78	**	\$ 100.00	204
395	297,104.00	6	2,755.33	23	8,068.97	39	26,456.92	—	—	123
179	140,160.00	7	986.98	**	18.00	9	10,276.69	—	—	17
134	111,202.00	13	1,952.93	15	2,891.15	28	13,718.96	1	1,360.00	394
104	66,688.00	18	6,537.28	5	1,062.25	7	3,764.99	—	—	470
59	33,196.00	2	250.94	15	4,925.29	**	408.47	—	—	340
26	15,112.00	5	659.96	2	485.40	**	25.00	**	50.00	371
208	159,727.00	13	1,446.91	10	1,284.84	47	28,712.67	—	—	293
124	83,650.00	—	—	—	—	2	1,200.00	—	—	130
449	363,934.00	40	7,476.95	35	10,741.82	55	31,547.12	—	—	300
103	61,852.00	4	806.08	17	3,460.61	7	3,908.45	—	—	250
159	106,805.00	—	—	2	419.73	24	13,429.77	—	—	46
258	207,467.00	**	34.00	25	8,122.60	14	20,267.04	**	74.92	645
104	73,511.00	7	2,504.61	17	5,553.52	26	14,435.76	—	—	187
42	23,279.00	—	—	2	495.00	—	—	—	—	274
178	118,603.00	**	241.63	3	530.35	23	10,415.75	**	125.00	459
136	89,378.00	7	2,309.64	14	8,243.77	1	330.00	**	350.00	474
95	74,779.00	2	310.78	12	2,100.18	11	7,057.39	**	61.61	229
944	860,210.00	123	91,830.82	440	337,716.18	359	259,461.33	2	1,081.68	1,789
160	118,305.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352
134	99,548.00	12	2,794.67	25	5,647.86	10	6,004.76	—	—	91
226	150,542.00	3	351.80	3	787.97	17	9,650.15	**	115.75	289
310	221,817.00	7	1,795.68	35	7,961.15	25	12,870.94	—	—	263
410	304,830.00	2	1,026.32	139	46,791.97	91	50,956.60	91	3,775.30	834
187	139,416.00	16	4,792.74	39	18,198.45	3	2,215.27	**	200.00	134
246	208,046.00	6	2,148.65	43	13,248.83	22	10,975.45	1	1,517.52	438
129	100,360.00	10	2,712.91	14	2,383.99	40	27,000.49	—	—	232
49	31,665.00	**	28.06	3	910.25	—	—	**	185.00	120
94	67,140.00	2	373.19	14	10,141.22	11	7,023.20	**	260.00	306
83	52,853.00	9	1,891.54	3	585.95	1	540.00	—	—	75
78	56,165.00	1	409.91	9	3,148.72	1	600.00	—	—	262
226	164,259.00	13	2,312.96	25	8,110.03	12	7,260.65	**	200.00	129
317	238,499.00	12	1,626.76	64	19,065.24	56	33,708.32	1	280.30	483
80	60,423.00	—	—	2	473.67	**	71.17	**	100.00	19
205	164,321.00	30	6,941.76	13	5,637.48	31	36,653.19	**	150.00	336
326	251,130.00	10	2,515.12	23	6,181.30	11	5,906.62	—	—	526
406	293,876.00	—	—	18	6,758.44	85	49,061.77	**	415.00	1,702
388	318,717.00	18	2,716.39	16	6,574.45	59	39,830.19	—	—	328
339	282,100.00	35	6,008.16	95	21,473.82	93	52,354.70	13	4,832.63	505
336	270,070.00	10	2,880.21	64	36,301.50	24	12,782.87	5	4,074.50	320



TABLE 1—AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL  
By TYPE AND COUNTIES,

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Families With Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
82. Sampson.....	1,084	\$ 874,836.99	453	\$ 283,592.00	337	1,063	\$ 394,004.00
83. Scotland.....	1,094	837,090.03	347	221,067.00	367	1,199	383,156.00
84. Stanly.....	369	281,460.07	198	140,179.00	43	129	46,590.00
85. Stokes.....	424	340,624.95	204	134,635.00	100	278	115,208.00
86. Surry.....	961	771,142.63	510	357,377.00	192	563	223,312.00
87. Swain.....	425	284,912.99	236	135,898.00	88	231	87,338.00
88. Transylvania.....	245	161,824.40	145	88,384.00	40	107	40,780.00
89. Tyrrell.....	262	189,750.47	140	85,216.00	56	176	61,261.00
90. Union.....	461	334,949.41	257	168,401.00	73	255	82,149.00
91. Vance.....	914	706,262.55	344	219,872.00	293	1,010	308,195.00
92. Wake.....	3,793	3,325,200.41	1,407	998,801.00	1,220	4,138	1,509,481.00
93. Warren.....	623	467,504.51	259	163,530.00	192	594	197,959.00
94. Washington.....	229	154,640.62	117	61,357.00	55	205	56,677.00
95. Watauga.....	424	360,431.60	207	145,683.00	115	329	142,338.00
96. Wayne.....	1,689	1,386,303.83	753	476,250.00	443	1,435	581,670.00
97. Wilkes.....	1,394	1,046,406.82	618	416,903.00	297	779	328,339.00
98. Wilson.....	1,214	922,868.51	576	371,804.00	308	1,041	311,740.00
99. Yadkin.....	450	389,261.16	212	178,878.00	88	224	102,517.00
100. Yancey.....	507	333,836.80	264	148,862.00	115	295	111,131.00
Total.....	98,136	\$81,132,294.55	40,206	\$28,013,665.00	25,814	80,921	\$31,179,029.00

\* Does not include Aid to the Blind, payments into State Fund for the Hospitalization of Assistance Recipients, and No Money Payment Hospitalization.

\*\* Less than 0.5.

ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
JULY 1, 1966-JUNE 30, 1967, CONTD.

ASSISTANCE										Non-financial Service Only Case-load
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled		General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
Cases	Obligations	Recipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
213	\$ 155,207.00	6	\$ 1,772.81	49	\$ 26,312.77	26	\$ 13,948.41	—	\$ —	481
307	217,125.00	16	2,737.64	44	5,595.98	13	7,281.41	**	127.00	186
104	86,255.00	8	1,615.99	10	3,550.84	6	3,186.74	**	82.50	245
106	85,206.00	5	1,489.66	3	599.00	6	3,487.29	—	—	71
225	174,427.00	4	794.05	20	4,509.35	10	5,573.23	**	150.00	243
100	61,244.00	—	—	1	281.45	**	140.00	**	11.54	30
50	29,278.00	1	248.99	3	467.65	6	2,460.76	**	205.00	122
57	38,712.00	—	—	8	3,485.71	—	—	1	1,075.76	235
106	73,691.00	11	2,156.33	7	4,967.59	7	3,584.49	—	—	141
226	156,151.00	12	1,522.70	26	13,478.69	13	7,043.16	—	—	366
795	678,942.00	133	32,271.35	51	7,643.36	187	98,061.70	—	—	466
157	101,388.00	4	566.02	6	1,346.88	5	2,638.21	**	76.40	472
50	35,442.00	4	169.58	3	645.04	**	200.00	**	150.00	522
100	71,852.00	2	558.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	243
370	272,190.00	12	2,076.96	49	20,604.93	62	33,511.94	—	—	2,451
323	237,852.00	8	828.80	54	8,926.52	94	53,307.50	**	250.00	418
258	182,628.00	6	2,011.50	50	45,395.60	16	9,271.91	**	17.50	832
117	93,941.00	**	29.99	9	1,300.27	21	12,258.66	3	336.24	208
125	73,071.00	—	—	1	217.80	**	225.00	2	330.00	295
22,695	\$17,527,955.00	1,681	\$532,709.77	3,029	\$1,370,561.56	3,924	\$2,403,357.33	787	\$105,016.89	37,947



TABLE 2—AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL  
By TYPE AND COUNTIES,

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Families With Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
1. Alamance.....	997	\$ 829,908.59	376	\$ 276,326.00	267	811	\$ 318,565.00
2. Alexander.....	342	295,918.00	206	173,464.00	62	159	65,340.00
3. Alleghany.....	316	291,482.90	153	126,988.00	78	203	94,392.00
4. Anson.....	644	515,352.61	346	256,748.00	149	544	146,714.00
5. Ashe.....	662	592,036.59	297	232,749.00	178	451	222,147.00
6. Avery.....	443	343,582.53	237	154,351.00	90	209	105,282.00
7. Beaufort.....	1,122	889,901.22	495	322,987.00	296	974	353,814.00
8. Bertie.....	898	723,759.14	383	255,664.00	261	843	297,923.00
9. Bladen.....	725	589,697.90	253	170,884.00	271	837	293,488.00
10. Brunswick.....	553	468,097.16	220	154,451.00	178	569	199,058.00
11. Buncombe.....	2,049	1,466,275.33	894	638,924.00	310	901	304,378.00
12. Burke.....	700	592,719.04	309	261,363.00	100	285	112,896.00
13. Cabarrus.....	906	772,717.13	407	291,667.00	142	373	156,842.00
14. Caldwell.....	797	683,823.60	315	244,735.00	177	494	221,886.00
15. Camden.....	126	74,804.88	63	32,242.00	35	91	25,916.00
16. Carteret.....	548	454,103.61	243	179,212.00	97	260	117,628.00
17. Caswell.....	536	449,029.80	183	113,122.00	193	565	226,505.00
18. Catawba.....	1,156	919,529.56	337	276,025.00	270	733	324,517.00
19. Chatham.....	323	277,610.95	150	121,618.00	57	190	62,937.00
20. Cherokee.....	551	373,053.81	282	171,272.00	96	236	92,958.00
21. Chowan.....	227	167,960.19	114	73,378.00	55	198	54,761.00
22. Clay.....	297	220,976.00	173	109,634.00	61	163	71,470.00
23. Cleveland.....	1,564	1,411,466.86	710	532,114.00	410	1,230	518,549.00
24. Columbus.....	956	781,789.47	397	292,641.00	236	785	255,312.00
25. Craven.....	1,471	1,461,358.22	587	458,326.00	497	1,583	687,393.00
26. Cumberland.....	2,930	2,780,695.31	787	652,995.00	1,083	3,429	1,439,223.00
27. Currituck.....	146	123,606.50	80	61,529.00	18	52	21,137.00
28. Dare.....	153	121,023.50	66	52,161.00	33	70	32,837.00
29. Davidson.....	1,076	938,119.56	431	350,607.00	228	630	262,771.00
30. Davie.....	310	274,035.71	161	134,013.00	68	182	75,135.00
31. Duplin.....	822	609,584.34	302	202,096.00	189	555	187,610.00
32. Durham.....	3,381	3,666,728.11	1,078	819,224.00	1,327	4,048	1,964,424.00
33. Edgecombe.....	1,088	964,263.91	468	377,918.00	251	1,005	309,235.00
34. Forsyth.....	6,124	5,656,005.87	1,462	1,361,106.00	1,839	5,445	2,580,930.00
35. Franklin.....	766	656,955.76	307	238,700.00	233	763	262,957.00
36. Gaston.....	2,174	1,989,256.19	712	548,385.00	631	1,895	810,036.00
37. Gates.....	174	134,730.85	107	70,737.00	25	71	24,976.00
38. Graham.....	165	100,631.00	107	56,015.00	25	66	25,079.00
39. Granville.....	409	318,732.13	192	139,705.00	71	221	73,695.00
40. Greene.....	204	176,139.96	104	85,812.00	39	151	45,677.00
41. Guilford.....	4,690	4,677,728.10	1,573	1,414,865.00	1,172	3,836	1,656,605.00

\* Does not include Aid to the Blind, payments into State Fund for the Hospitalization of Assistance Recipients, and No Money Payment Hospitalization.

\*\* Less than 0.5.



ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
JULY 1, 1967-JUNE 30, 1968

ASSISTANCE										Non-financial Service Only Case-load
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled		General Assistance		Medical Care* and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
Cases	Obligations	Recipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
228	\$ 190,870.00	44	\$ 8,033.40	25	\$ 6,373.21	57	\$ 29,740.98	—	\$ —	707
62	49,914.00	—	—	—	—	12	7,200.00	—	—	113
81	69,107.00	—	—	3	160.80	1	835.10	—	—	88
138	106,686.00	2	396.20	3	1,163.79	5	3,040.77	1	603.85	157
180	134,597.00	1	190.71	5	1,734.74	1	372.62	**	245.52	196
107	80,140.00	4	985.34	1	482.05	4	2,117.14	**	225.00	265
278	203,966.00	6	716.63	41	4,560.06	6	3,857.53	—	—	340
228	160,869.00	6	836.17	11	4,484.93	9	3,852.04	**	130.00	83
191	120,395.00	1	355.72	2	1,285.18	7	3,240.00	**	50.00	111
154	113,790.00	**	229.76	1	439.00	**	124.40	**	5.00	275
485	390,180.00	42	20,231.72	152	25,963.03	156	82,650.86	10	3,947.72	264
177	159,624.00	16	5,867.28	20	5,560.36	64	41,694.89	14	5,713.51	313
264	218,114.00	18	2,864.31	44	80,413.00	31	22,592.27	**	224.55	300
209	168,701.00	23	4,374.66	13	2,980.63	60	41,146.31	—	—	285
26	15,989.00	—	—	1	126.51	**	290.80	1	240.57	158
154	133,853.00	13	3,213.45	7	2,145.96	34	18,051.20	—	—	387
130	97,245.00	10	2,959.60	8	2,093.61	12	7,104.59	—	—	117
268	223,050.00	119	15,344.63	40	8,079.91	121	72,182.98	1	330.04	521
114	91,294.00	—	—	**	50.60	2	1,656.23	**	55.12	145
156	100,828.00	**	144.52	4	1,222.55	11	5,940.69	2	688.05	250
52	33,371.00	1	478.13	5	5,662.06	—	—	**	310.00	83
63	39,872.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
366	319,592.00	2	320.68	5	816.67	71	39,824.51	**	250.00	431
273	210,810.00	1	160.00	33	13,356.52	16	9,149.95	**	360.00	335
331	290,709.00	14	3,996.90	25	5,314.76	17	15,608.56	—	—	588
542	470,196.00	113	30,932.41	165	55,958.55	239	130,846.35	1	544.00	1,239
41	32,613.00	5	1,217.85	2	7,044.65	—	—	**	65.00	16
46	34,044.00	1	181.97	6	1,050.88	1	748.65	—	—	40
288	260,248.00	17	2,290.11	24	4,425.10	86	57,332.25	2	446.10	446
65	52,681.00	**	41.40	8	1,361.93	8	10,803.38	—	—	107
293	200,737.00	13	1,300.11	16	12,316.12	9	5,525.11	—	—	96
869	770,468.00	31	9,263.16	15	39,250.96	56	60,892.08	5	3,205.91	583
283	239,016.00	17	3,277.31	20	5,407.70	49	29,409.90	—	—	484
1,298	1,251,330.00	199	90,661.88	171	33,462.20	525	301,500.99	630	37,014.80	674
195	142,100.00	2	483.64	12	2,423.82	17	10,291.30	—	—	126
571	490,428.00	14	5,354.20	132	56,811.60	71	54,140.89	43	24,100.50	705
39	37,583.00	1	143.37	1	572.78	1	718.70	—	—	180
33	19,501.00	**	36.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
110	92,882.00	12	2,650.02	10	2,641.67	12	6,692.67	2	465.77	143
57	42,734.00	1	43.87	2	1,527.10	1	345.99	—	—	659
1,123	1,089,387.00	184	73,024.39	82	65,701.43	527	369,852.30	29	8,292.98	1,444

TABLE 2—AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL  
By TYPE AND COUNTIES,

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Families With Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
42. Halifax.....	1,305	\$ 1,213,351.70	494	\$ 402,573.00	437	1,538	\$ 535,378.00
43. Harnett.....	1,346	1,149,343.42	590	461,008.00	310	904	344,693.00
44. Haywood.....	834	659,786.05	439	321,741.00	183	474	172,877.00
45. Henderson.....	591	502,994.36	338	286,724.00	53	152	68,193.00
46. Hertford.....	459	352,182.72	195	128,821.00	135	473	139,753.00
47. Hoke.....	300	219,668.41	132	90,049.00	85	303	84,687.00
48. Hyde.....	194	148,022.20	114	77,548.00	49	123	53,994.00
49. Iredell.....	815	700,242.86	388	338,228.00	112	322	126,713.00
50. Jackson.....	565	459,802.59	334	254,063.00	103	303	115,529.00
51. Johnston.....	1,961	1,833,547.38	707	538,989.00	621	1,793	822,577.00
52. Jones.....	428	357,099.40	127	86,002.00	176	500	200,854.00
53. Lee.....	550	481,686.43	225	198,593.00	148	463	167,243.00
54.Lenoir.....	1,014	962,753.20	449	346,867.00	266	964	357,421.00
55. Lincoln.....	465	383,612.67	226	185,496.00	89	253	101,710.00
56. Macon.....	208	134,588.60	135	87,629.00	27	56	19,424.00
57. Madison.....	734	600,939.81	302	209,198.00	222	582	252,446.00
58. Martin.....	472	341,619.58	234	137,012.00	95	375	107,419.00
59. McDowell.....	449	379,993.86	239	201,770.00	70	184	77,663.00
60. Mecklenburg.....	5,134	5,047,651.33	1,986	1,614,068.00	1,225	4,078	1,784,486.00
61. Mitchell.....	692	555,459.00	384	258,118.00	145	383	178,644.00
62. Montgomery.....	493	395,161.18	220	158,934.00	122	370	133,090.00
63. Moore.....	822	642,511.82	302	207,224.00	255	739	255,693.00
64. Nash.....	1,240	1,079,878.87	571	436,394.00	313	1,037	376,274.00
65. New Hanover.....	1,539	1,387,070.73	593	495,673.00	426	1,275	500,973.00
66. Northampton.....	969	862,701.16	362	250,377.00	344	1,180	420,956.00
67. Onslow.....	1,191	1,215,863.49	309	237,011.00	515	1,557	708,468.00
68. Orange.....	614	610,081.15	202	181,062.00	219	698	282,048.00
69. Pamlico.....	255	192,457.84	135	82,048.00	65	180	74,225.00
70. Pasquotank.....	408	353,278.65	191	152,399.00	90	306	106,061.00
71. Pender.....	337	252,793.42	174	131,049.00	73	214	64,853.00
72. Perquimans.....	302	246,295.72	138	92,148.00	62	193	79,332.00
73. Person.....	944	823,058.41	359	250,395.00	292	892	372,624.00
74. Pitt.....	1,522	1,267,697.03	668	470,280.00	385	1,334	477,255.00
75. Polk.....	314	283,450.08	170	134,511.00	59	181	79,868.00
76. Randolph.....	760	726,554.99	311	293,601.00	174	509	214,506.00
77. Richmond.....	1,144	1,047,505.30	462	361,611.00	301	990	390,110.00
78. Robeson.....	1,851	1,592,243.44	751	520,452.00	578	2,029	707,149.00
79. Rockingham.....	1,574	1,484,387.40	617	473,609.00	509	1,414	644,573.00
80. Rowan.....	1,405	1,235,794.06	519	450,070.00	329	974	397,204.00
81. Rutherford.....	1,325	1,151,134.80	708	571,389.00	196	503	240,439.00

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\*\* Less than 0.5.



ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
JULY 1, 1967-JUNE 30, 1968, CONTD.

ASSISTANCE										Non-financial Service Only Case-load
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled		General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
Cases	Obligations	Recipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
274	\$ 225,930.00	23	\$ 7,186.76	33	\$ 15,497.46	43	\$ 26,393.63	1	\$ 392.85	184
393	309,950.00	4	1,653.10	14	7,534.35	35	24,504.97	—	—	117
188	151,901.00	14	2,636.29	—	—	10	10,630.76	—	—	329
143	127,294.00	11	1,323.32	14	2,513.33	30	14,816.95	2	2,129.76	320
103	73,305.00	18	6,225.10	3	1,252.28	5	2,826.34	—	—	315
66	39,876.00	4	370.70	10	3,254.34	3	1,426.82	**	4.55	333
26	15,734.00	3	410.00	2	311.20	—	—	**	25.00	353
232	187,038.00	13	1,647.74	10	1,261.65	60	45,354.47	—	—	321
125	88,883.00	—	—	—	—	3	1,327.59	—	—	156
482	410,200.00	47	9,641.28	37	13,756.74	67	38,383.36	—	—	268
100	62,956.00	3	753.69	15	2,798.53	7	3,735.18	—	—	242
154	103,434.00	—	—	1	592.13	22	11,824.30	—	—	63
274	232,559.00	—	—	10	4,664.80	15	21,241.40	—	—	701
93	71,349.00	10	3,488.23	17	4,458.56	30	17,110.88	—	—	163
45	27,361.00	—	—	1	174.60	—	—	—	—	245
184	127,706.00	**	38.43	4	1,040.80	22	10,109.22	**	401.36	361
125	89,426.00	4	673.07	12	5,927.71	2	904.80	**	257.00	479
97	81,936.00	4	612.37	9	1,378.15	15	9,560.97	15	7,073.37	263
949	904,340.00	192	140,688.13	387	285,109.90	392	317,729.30	3	1,230.00	1,462
163	118,697.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217
117	92,196.00	10	1,958.34	18	5,278.63	6	3,654.21	**	50.00	97
235	166,511.00	4	404.90	5	1,264.07	21	11,414.85	—	—	307
323	250,419.00	4	913.81	6	2,815.58	23	13,062.48	—	—	162
375	305,406.00	4	1,750.83	66	32,094.17	75	51,173.73	—	—	623
216	169,133.00	11	3,132.33	28	14,455.97	6	3,236.76	2	1,410.10	141
266	226,965.00	10	3,539.71	42	10,421.92	47	27,282.86	2	2,175.00	476
131	113,726.00	7	3,390.65	14	3,596.49	41	26,258.01	—	—	234
53	35,588.00	1	54.35	1	529.65	—	—	**	12.84	143
100	78,307.00	3	596.66	13	8,981.53	11	6,803.46	**	130.00	345
78	53,215.00	9	2,190.66	2	945.76	1	540.00	—	—	98
88	68,964.00	2	884.26	10	3,695.96	2	1,271.50	—	—	232
233	178,268.00	8	1,502.30	38	10,692.37	14	9,576.74	—	—	191
342	267,470.00	12	1,552.66	53	15,679.24	61	35,256.13	1	204.00	483
82	67,344.00	—	—	1	430.23	2	1,171.85	**	125.00	26
203	172,365.00	31	8,161.29	13	4,474.47	28	33,447.23	—	—	262
334	277,023.00	12	3,864.00	17	4,252.76	18	10,644.54	—	—	484
425	310,881.00	—	—	9	2,670.48	88	50,690.96	**	400.00	1,190
386	329,725.00	3	658.57	8	2,304.71	51	33,517.12	—	—	237
336	301,342.00	37	5,533.59	71	17,049.43	99	60,144.24	14	4,450.80	494
339	297,791.00	12	3,013.60	44	20,250.88	20	12,614.57	6	5,636.75	320



TABLE 2—AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL  
By TYPE AND COUNTIES,

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Families With Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
82. Sampson.....	1,054	\$ 893,004.39	449	\$ 302,197.00	319	1,025	\$ 389,706.00
83. Scotland.....	1,124	894,956.01	366	252,842.00	359	1,164	398,555.00
84. Stanly.....	373	320,913.89	186	152,181.00	53	141	59,410.00
85. Stokes.....	418	350,688.11	202	134,571.00	95	276	117,007.00
86. Surry.....	939	786,445.02	481	362,504.00	172	501	212,808.00
87. Swain.....	376	276,080.97	206	132,407.00	71	186	77,699.00
88. Transylvania.....	229	170,290.02	132	91,310.00	39	107	43,210.00
89. Tyrrell.....	267	210,595.86	135	92,772.00	60	195	67,882.00
90. Union.....	478	372,215.47	244	172,710.00	85	291	100,553.00
91. Vance.....	922	757,483.09	347	245,659.00	296	985	318,790.00
92. Wake.....	3,763	3,501,898.49	1,373	1,078,656.00	1,200	3,946	1,531,265.00
93. Warren.....	598	479,116.40	242	168,324.00	186	584	202,644.00
94. Washington.....	258	198,470.01	115	70,341.00	77	272	84,933.00
95. Watauga.....	427	374,508.05	208	146,991.00	116	330	149,093.00
96. Wayne.....	1,767	1,574,309.73	774	534,400.00	501	1,610	672,006.00
97. Wilkes.....	1,339	1,062,208.10	584	418,553.00	280	736	325,581.00
98. Wilson.....	1,166	945,905.03	549	387,869.00	290	966	300,553.00
99. Yadkin.....	438	399,617.73	216	201,951.00	80	192	89,796.00
100. Yancey.....	473	325,651.40	242	140,485.00	104	267	107,421.00
Total.....	97,480	\$86,063,824.77	38,923	\$29,748,220.00	26,045	80,683	\$32,589,315.00

\* Does not include Aid to the Blind, payments into State Fund for the Hospitalization of Assistance Recipients, and No Money Payment Hospitalization.

\*\* Less than 0.5.

ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
JULY 1, 1967-JUNE 30, 1968, CONTD.

ASSISTANCE										Non-financial Service Only Case-load
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled		General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
Cases	Obligations	Recipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
213	\$ 165,025.00	8	\$ 2,045.20	34	\$ 16,829.04	31	\$ 17,127.15	**	\$ 75.00	466
295	221,732.00	22	4,102.65	64	6,904.79	18	10,569.57	**	250.00	160
107	99,908.00	11	1,713.05	8	3,031.62	8	4,645.22	**	25.00	251
108	93,766.00	5	1,610.06	2	400.83	6	3,333.22	—	—	71
242	194,959.00	7	1,046.25	21	4,099.04	16	11,038.73	—	—	225
97	64,614.00	—	—	1	253.80	1	873.04	**	234.13	40
50	33,277.00	2	320.60	2	438.66	4	1,636.32	**	97.44	129
62	45,900.00	**	44.62	9	3,279.94	—	—	1	717.30	189
121	89,584.00	12	2,346.42	7	1,427.89	9	5,594.16	—	—	145
227	168,174.00	10	1,746.30	30	16,556.00	12	6,557.79	—	—	339
809	737,643.00	97	21,436.42	51	7,695.96	233	125,202.11	—	—	422
158	103,738.00	3	609.49	3	673.01	5	2,990.00	1	137.90	521
58	42,064.00	5	176.62	2	576.73	1	378.66	—	—	598
101	77,909.00	2	480.00	**	27 00	**	8.05	—	—	213
399	322,093.00	10	2,279.89	28	13,675.89	55	29,854.95	—	—	2,208
313	252,117.00	7	898.46	55	7,965.79	100	56,742.85	**	350.00	400
256	202,844.00	6	2,031.75	47	42,266.38	18	10,271.90	**	69.00	814
110	93,427.00	1	146.77	7	1,032.87	22	12,786.86	2	477.23	168
124	77,155.00	—	—	1	260.40	—	—	2	330.00	283
23,300	\$19,247,957.00	1,676	\$556,086.77	2,527	\$1,105,232.89	4,214	\$2,700,627.74	795	\$116,385.37	34,691



## FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE BIENNIUM 1966-68

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1967	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1968
<b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:</b>		
Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 1,009,161.00	\$ 1,143,401.00
Supplies and Materials .....	21,705.00	64,057.00
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams .....	90,837.00	97,453.00
Travel Expense .....	69,849.00	80,581.00
Printing and Binding .....	39,515.00	11,305.00
Repairs and Alterations .....	1,986.00	3,180.00
General Expense .....	2,505.00	2,525.00
Equipment .....	16,130.00	20,902.00
Insurance and Bonding .....	145.00	120.00
Subscriptions and Dues .....	894.00	1,128.00
Library .....	592.00	218.00
Contractual Services .....	34,800.00	47,696.00
Workmen's Compensation .....	1,092.00	248.00
Cost of Office Space .....	7,415.00	8,159.00
Rental of Equipment .....	2,382.00	2,132.00
Student Work Program .....	434.00	405.00
Geropsychiatric Consultation Services .....	6,774.00	3,058.00
Student Loan Fund .....	25,700.00	28,417.00
Moving Expense .....	—	218.00
Boarding Home for the Aged and Infirm .....	(1,125.00)	(275.00)
Boarding Home Program for Children .....	—	(368.00)
Total General Administration .....	\$ 1,330,791.00	\$ 1,514,560.00
<b>DATA PROCESSING OPERATIONS:</b>		
Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 123,263.00	\$ 143,447.00
Supplies and Materials .....	7,499.00	4,682.00
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams .....	1,549.00	1,867.00
Travel Expense .....	660.00	287.00
Repairs and Alterations .....	622.00	368.00
Equipment .....	1,787.00	859.00
Contractual Services .....	72,316.00	69,625.00
Workmen's Compensation .....	98.00	—
Rental-Data Processing Equipment .....	20,214.00	28,808.00
Total Data Processing Operations .....	\$ 228,008.00	\$ 249,943.00
<b>EUGENICS PROGRAM:</b>		
Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 12,818.00	\$ 13,970.00
Supplies and Materials .....	38.00	175.00
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams .....	373.00	400.00
Travel Expense .....	6.00	99.00
Printing and Binding .....	295.00	142.00
General Expense .....	63.00	15.00
Total Eugenics Program .....	\$ 13,593.00	\$ 14,801.00
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION .....	\$ 1,572,392.00	\$ 1,779,304.00
<b>Less Estimated Receipts:</b>		
Federal .....	626,336.00	683,047.00
North Carolina Fund .....	6,800.00	6,800.00



	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1967	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1968
Transfer from N. C. Department of Agriculture .....	—	25,000.00
Transfer of reserve balances from prior years—State Disbursing Office .....	—	32,377.02
Transfer from Job Corps Recruitment and Screening—Code 16739 .....	—	218.00
Total Estimated Receipts .....	\$ 633,136.00	\$ 747,442.00
State .....	939,256.00	1,031,862.00

## SUMMARY BY OBJECTS

Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 1,145,242.00	\$ 1,300,818.00
Supplies and Materials .....	29,242.00	68,914.00
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams .....	92,759.00	99,720.00
Travel Expense .....	70,515.00	80,967.00
Printing and Binding .....	39,810.00	11,447.00
Repairs and Alterations .....	2,608.00	3,548.00
General Expense .....	142,516.00	160,892.00
Equipment .....	17,917.00	21,761.00
Student Loan Fund .....	25,700.00	28,417.00
Student Work Program .....	434.00	405.00
Geropsychiatric Consultation Services .....	6,774.00	3,058.00
Boarding Home for the Aged and Infirm .....	(1,125.00)	(275.00)
Boarding Home Program for Children .....	—	(368.00)
TOTAL .....	\$ 1,572,392.00	\$ 1,779,304.00

## OLD AGE ASSISTANCE:

Total .....	\$ 27,565,727.00	\$ 29,288,305.00
Federal .....	21,226,865.00	22,232,943.00
County .....	2,664,946.00	3,128,338.00
State .....	3,673,916.00	3,927,024.00

## AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN:

Total .....	\$ 30,926,049.00	\$ 32,421,862.00
Federal .....	24,326,047.00	25,291,508.00
County .....	2,811,062.00	3,171,751.00
State .....	3,788,940.00	3,958,603.00

## AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED:

Total .....	\$ 17,376,013.00	\$ 18,640,436.00
Federal .....	11,640,767.00	13,332,944.00
County .....	2,864,233.00	2,413,746.00
State .....	2,871,013.00	2,893,746.00

HOSPITALIZATION AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR  
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS—MONEY PAYMENT CASES:

Total .....	\$ 11,508,139.00	\$ 11,902,582.00
Federal .....	8,129,192.00	8,356,109.00
County .....	1,689,703.00	1,773,180.00
State .....	1,689,244.00	1,773,293.00

HOSPITALIZATION AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR  
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS—NO MONEY PAYMENT CASES:

Total .....	\$ 3,391,005.00	\$ 4,374,437.00
Federal .....	2,297,383.00	3,109,157.00

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1967	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1968
County .....	546,811.00	632,640.00
State .....	546,811.00	632,640.00
SURPLUS COMMODITY AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS:		
Federal Reimbursement to Counties .....	\$ 73,125.00	\$ 88,801.00
State Aid to Counties .....	62,123.00	75,542.00
Total .....	\$ 135,248.00	\$ 164,343.00
Less Federal Funds .....	73,125.00	88,801.00
State .....	\$ 62,123.00	\$ 75,542.00
AID TO COUNTY WELFARE ADMINISTRATION:		
Total Joint Expenditures .....	\$ 12,611,563.00	\$ 14,944,149.00
Federal .....	5,497,871.00	6,138,576.00
County .....	5,763,693.00	7,140,773.00
State .....	1,349,999.00	1,664,800.00
RESETTLED CUBAN REFUGEE PROGRAM:		
Total .....	\$ 10,524.00	\$ 11,692.00
Federal .....	11,028.00	11,917.00
State .....	(504.00)	(225.00)
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE AGED:		
Total .....	\$ 2,131,794.00	\$ 1,484,926.00
Federal .....	1,579,368.00	1,076,634.00
County .....	276,213.00	204,146.00
State .....	276,213.00	204,146.00

## CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

## CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—COUNTY:

Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 709,223.00	\$ 806,971.00
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## CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—STATE:

Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 137,943.00	\$ 171,483.00
Supplies and Materials .....	1,181.00	1,525.00
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams .....	7,023.00	6,521.00
Travel Expense .....	14,626.00	13,539.00
Printing and Binding .....	3,594.00	604.00
Educational Leave .....	64,296.00	65,092.00
Merit System Examinations .....	(31.00)	—
Institutes and Conferences .....	25.00	—
Repairs and Alterations .....	198.00	268.00
Equipment .....	2,214.00	4,897.00
Stenographic Services .....	1,670.00	542.00
Travel for Advisory Committee .....	92.00	170.00
White House Conference .....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Membership Fees .....	544.00	576.00
Return of Runaway Children .....	218.00	448.00
Library .....	175.00	(15.00)
Foster Home Care .....	(267.00)	31,888.00
Maternity Home Care .....	33,434.00	41,334.00
Cost of Film Production .....	3,023.00	19,000.00
Workmen's Compensation .....	50.00	—
Student Work Program .....	—	113.00

Total Child Welfare Services—State .....	\$ 273,008.00	\$ 360,985.00
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	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1967	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1968
<b>PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES:</b>		
Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 74,618.00	\$ 91,510.00
Supplies and Materials .....	754.00	929.00
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams .....	1,652.00	1,044.00
Travel Expense .....	17,279.00	14,104.00
Printing and Binding .....	355.00	52.00
Repairs and Alterations .....	125.00	166.00
Equipment .....	25.00	605.00
Stenographic Services .....	877.00	67.00
Workmen's Compensation .....	—	206.00
Cost of Office Space .....	14,920.00	16,168.00
<b>Total Psychological Services .....</b>	<b>\$ 110,605.00</b>	<b>\$ 124,851.00</b>

**BOARDING HOME PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN:**

Total .....	\$ 1,890,000.00	\$ 1,972,912.00
County .....	945,000.00	986,456.00
State .....	945,000.00	986,456.00

<b>EMPLOYER'S RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION: .....</b>	<b>\$ 29,120.00</b>	<b>\$ 23,390.00</b>
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**DAY CARE SERVICES:**

Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 53,160.00	\$ 70,781.00
Supplies and Materials .....	505.00	528.00
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams .....	2,098.00	2,261.00
Travel Expense .....	7,113.00	11,039.00
Printing and Binding .....	774.00	222.00
Repairs and Alterations .....	37.00	28.00
Merit System Examinations .....	(1.00)	—
Institutes and Conferences .....	2,379.00	753.00
Equipment .....	2,844.00	771.00
Stenographic Services .....	566.00	260.00
Travel for Advisory Committee .....	222.00	1,056.00
Membership Fees .....	—	25.00
Family Day Care Homes .....	2,955.00	4,051.00
Day Care Centers .....	175,575.00	182,203.00
Cooperative Projects .....	22,768.00	—
<b>Total Day Care Services .....</b>	<b>\$ 270,995.00</b>	<b>\$ 273,978.00</b>

<b>TOTAL CHILD WELFARE SERVICES: .....</b>	<b>\$ 3,282,951.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,563,087.00</b>
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**Less Estimated Receipts:**

Federal Funds .....	1,392,951.00	1,435,955.00
Transfer from unexpended cash balance 6-30-67, Code 16735 .....	—	65,256.00
County .....	945,000.00	986,456.00

<b>Total Estimated Receipts .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,337,951.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,487,667.00</b>
State .....	945,000.00	1,075,420.00

**OASI—DISABILITY DETERMINATION—FEDERAL FUNDS****OASI—DISABILITY DETERMINATION:**

Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 347,849.00	\$ 415,639.00
Supplies and Materials .....	5,613.00	5,239.00



	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1967	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1968
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams .....	10,587.00	11,013.00
Travel Expense .....	1,676.00	1,689.00
Medical Examinations .....	373,076.00	423,786.00
Transportation of Applicants—Medical .....	14,006.00	13,873.00
Equipment .....	478.00	1,013.00
Employer's Retirement Contribution .....	36,394.00	44,003.00
Merit System Examinations .....	(5.00)	—
Cost of Office Space .....	47,680.00	47,680.00
Administration .....	9,355.00	7,827.00
Vocational Analysis .....	3,796.00	794.00
Rental of Equipment .....	2,318.00	3,124.00
Transportation of Applicants— Vocational Analysis .....	337.00	89.00
<b>TOTAL OASI—DISABILITY DETERMINATION .....</b>	<b>\$ 853,160.00</b>	<b>\$ 975,769.00</b>

#### HOMEMAKER SERVICES TO THE AGED AND FORSYTH COUNTY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN SERVICES TO THE AGING—FEDERAL

HOMEMAKER SERVICES TO THE AGED: .....	\$ 355.00	\$ —
FORSYTH COUNTY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT: .....	10,000.00	—
<b>TOTAL HOMEMAKER SERVICES TO THE AGED AND FORSYTH COUNTY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN SERVICES TO THE AGING .....</b>	<b>\$ 10,355.00</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

#### COMMUNITY SERVICES DEMONSTRATION PROJECT— FEDERAL FUNDS AND NORTH CAROLINA FUND

##### COMMUNITY SERVICES DEMONSTRATION PROJECT—FEDERAL:

Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 255,737.00	\$ 226,487.00
Supplies and Materials .....	4,086.00	(3,229.00)
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams .....	7,737.00	4,655.00
Travel Expense .....	28,101.00	22,090.00
Printing and Binding .....	1,496.00	247.00
Repairs and Alterations .....	173.00	275.00
Equipment .....	910.00	—
Employer's Retirement Contribution .....	29,148.00	25,698.00
Merit System Examinations .....	(5.00)	—
Contractual Services .....	6,315.00	3,125.00
Workmen's Compensation .....	184.00	1,775.00
Cost of Office Space .....	9,194.00	9,030.00
Equipment Rental .....	762.00	688.00
<b>Total Community Services Demonstration Project—Federal .....</b>	<b>\$ 343,838.00</b>	<b>\$ 290,841.00</b>

##### COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECTS:

##### ADMINISTRATION:

Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 10,674.00	\$ 8,934.00
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	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1967	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1968
Travel Expense .....	910.00	777.00
Other Expense .....	1,695.00	1,592.00
Total Administration .....	\$ 13,279.00	\$ 11,303.00
CRAVEN COUNTY PROJECT:		
Administrative Expense .....	\$ 24,385.00	\$ 29,795.00
Other Expense .....	42,309.00	42,214.00
Assistance Payments .....	196,736.00	126,482.00
Total Craven County Project .....	\$ 263,430.00	\$ 198,491.00
ORANGE COUNTY PROJECT:		
Administrative Expense .....	\$ 8,444.00	\$ 3,721.00
Other Expense .....	29,524.00	48,832.00
Assistance Payments .....	42,193.00	58,107.00
Total Orange County Project .....	\$ 80,161.00	\$ 110,660.00
FORSYTH COUNTY PROJECT:		
Administrative Expense .....	\$ 24,943.00	\$ 19,157.00
Other Expense .....	144,833.00	176,488.00
Assistance Payments .....	101,146.00	156,099.00
Total Forsyth County Project .....	\$ 270,922.00	\$ 351,744.00
Total Community Action Projects .....	\$ 627,792.00	\$ 672,198.00
JOB CORPS RECRUITMENT AND SCREENING:		
Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 60,856.00	\$ 92,057.00
Supplies and Materials .....	656.00	2,519.00
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams .....	4,954.00	7,790.00
Travel Expense .....	17,610.00	23,834.00
Equipment .....	827.00	2,252.00
Employer's Retirement Contribution .....	7,263.00	10,942.00
General Expense .....	42.00	22.00
Contractual Services .....	427.00	652.00
Transportation and Subsistence of Job Corps Applicants .....	167.00	34.00
Cost of Office Space .....	1,511.00	1,860.00
Student Work Program .....	—	375.00
Surplus Funds Transfer .....	—	218.00
Total Job Corps Recruitment and Screening .....	\$ 94,313.00	\$ 142,555.00
VISTA TRAINING PROGRAM:		
Supplies and Materials .....	\$ 81.00	\$ —
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams .....	199.00	—
Total Vista Training Program .....	\$ 280.00	\$ —



	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1967	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1968
SUMMER WELFARE EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING:		
Supplies and Materials .....	\$ 67.00	\$ —
Contractual Services .....	4,920.00	—
Total Summer Welfare Experience and Training .....	\$ 4,987.00	\$ —
PERIODIC EMPLOYMENT OF FACULTY:		
Supplies and Materials .....	\$ —	\$ 400.00
Contractual Services .....	—	4,050.00
Total Periodic Employment of Faculty .....	\$ —	\$ 4,450.00
TOTAL COMMUNITY SERVICES DEMONSTRATION		
PROJECT—FEDERAL .....	\$ 1,071,210.00	\$ 1,110,044.00
Less Federal Funds .....	1,070,930.00	1,110,044.00
North Carolina Fund .....	\$ 280.00	\$ —
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURES: .....	\$112,446,130.00	\$120,660,936.00
Federal .....	78,735,378.00	83,843,404.00
North Carolina Fund .....	7,080.00	6,800.00
North Carolina Department of Agriculture	—	25,000.00
Transfer of reserve balances from prior years—State Disbursing Office .....	—	32,377.00
Transfer from Job Corps Recruitment and Screening—Code 16739 .....	—	218.00
Transfer from unexpended cash balance 6-30-67, Code 16735 .....	—	65,256.00
County .....	17,561,661.00	19,451,030.00
State .....	16,142,011.00	17,236,851.00



# DIVISION OF DISABILITY DETERMINATION

The Division of Disability Determination is a part of the Social Security Administration. It is responsible for determining whether a person is disabled for the purposes of the Social Security Act. The Division is composed of several offices, including the Office of Disability Determination, the Office of Disability Review, and the Office of Disability Appeals. The Division is headed by the Director, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services. The Director is assisted by the Deputy Director, who is also appointed by the Secretary. The Division is located in the Social Security Administration Building in Washington, D.C.

## DIVISION OF DISABILITY DETERMINATION

ELIZABETH WELLS, *Director*

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To be eligible for Social Security disability benefits a worker must have a physical or mental impairment which prevents him from working for a year or longer. He must be unable to do not only his usual job but also any work in keeping with his age, education and work experience. Primary consideration must be given the medical evidence, however, the vocational evidence as to what work the worker is able to do is also considered. The worker must be unable to do any work at all. The worker must be unable to do any work at all. The worker must be unable to do any work at all.

## DIVISION OF DISABILITY DETERMINATION

By agreement with the Social Security Administration, this division has the responsibility of determining whether or not an applicant for disability benefits under the Social Security Act has a medically determinable impairment of sufficient severity to preclude all substantial gainful activity.

To be insured for disability purposes, a person disabled when he is 31 or older needs to have worked under Social Security for at least five of the 10 years preceding the onset of disability. The 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act changed the work requirement for younger workers who may not have had a chance to work this long. The work requirement for the worker who becomes disabled prior to age 31 ranges down with age to as little as one and one-half years of work credits.

Under the new Social Security amendments, an additional group of people—disabled widows (including certain surviving divorced wives) and disabled dependent widowers of insured workers—can become eligible for reduced benefits at age 50 or older, even though they themselves have never worked. The disability must occur before or within seven years after the spouse's death or, in the case of a widow caring for a child entitled to benefits, within seven years after her benefits as a mother end.

The recent changes in the law have resulted in a marked increase in the number of applications received by the agency. On July 1, 1966, 1,280 applications were on hand. During the biennium 41,174 applications were received and 41,815 cases were processed. Approximately 40 percent of the applications are disallowed.

If medical improvement is expected, the recipient is rehabilitated, or if he returns to work, the case is returned to the agency for a decision as to whether or not his benefits should be discontinued. During the biennium 5,983 continuing disability case decisions were made. Benefits were discontinued on approximately 30 percent of these cases.

In January 1966 in North Carolina there were 32,980 disabled workers receiving disability benefits in the amount of \$3,575,818 monthly. The amount received includes payment to the disabled worker for himself, wife and children. At the end of February 1968, 39,185 disabled workers were receiving disability benefits. The total family monthly benefits were \$4,884,875.

To be eligible for Social Security disability benefits a worker must have a physical or mental impairment severe enough to keep him from working for a year or longer. He must be unable to do not only his usual job but also any work in keeping with his age, education and work experience. Primary consideration must be given the medical evidence; however, the restrictions placed on the wage earner's activities must be related to the requirements of the jobs he would be qualified to do in all cases of disabled workers. These factors are not considered in disabled widows or widowers' cases.



The law requires that the applicant submit medical evidence in support of his claim. The extent of the claimant's disability in the majority of cases can be determined largely on evidence from his attending physician's records. Sometimes more medical evidence is needed for an evaluation than is available in the physician's chart. In this situation the attending physician may be requested to perform additional tests at agency expense or it may be necessary to refer the claimant for an independent consultative examination. Over 500 physicians throughout the State have performed these examinations for the agency.

In some cases it is not possible to determine whether or not there is a job in the economy that the wage earner can do on a sustained basis. In these cases a vocational analysis is purchased from persons with special training in this field. These evaluations have been secured from several industrial psychologists, the Goodwill Rehabilitation Center in Winston-Salem and Charlotte Rehabilitation Hospital.

In addition to paying cash benefits, one of the main goals of the disability program is to help restore as many applicants as possible to gainful work. At the time the claim is being evaluated, the applicant is also being considered for possible services by Vocational Rehabilitation. If it appears that the claimant has rehabilitative potentials, he is referred to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Social Security trust funds are provided for rehabilitation of certain disability beneficiaries.

One of the responsibilities of the agency is to interpret to the medical profession of the State the disability program. This is done through individual contacts, telephone calls and meetings with local and State medical societies.

The Director, Assistant Director and Senior Medical Consultant have attended regional and national meetings held by the Bureau of Disability Insurance, Social Security Administration. Conferences were held with the staff of all State tuberculosis hospitals and two veteran administration hospitals. The Director has visited a number of Social Security District Offices in the State. All of these meetings were for the purpose of clarification and interpretation of policies and to establish better working relationships.





## DIVISION OF FIELD SERVICES

## DIVISION OF FIELD SERVICES

ELLEN DOUGLASS BUSH, *Director*

## DIVISION OF FIELD SERVICES

The function of Field Service within the State-supervised, locally-administered public welfare program in North Carolina is to supervise the administration of State policy and program within the local departments and to help county directors of public welfare develop professional skills, administrative abilities and the most effective public welfare program possible in the community. The field representative focus in the county office is on understanding the needs, strengths and problems in the local situation and through this understanding to stimulate professional development and promote efficient administration. In March, 1968, the field representatives met with the Commissioner of Public Welfare and Assistant Commissioner to explore the function and role of the field representative in public welfare in this State. There will be meetings to further clarify their responsibility.

The field representatives have responsibility for liaison between the State office and the county departments of public welfare. They keep the State office informed about conditions which affect the administration of all State and local public welfare programs and have responsibility for encouraging a high level of administration as well as for stimulating growth in program, strengthening services, and for a high quality of practice in each county department.

There are 12 field representative positions and, except for short periods, all positions have been filled during this biennium. Field representatives are assigned territories ranging in size from seven to ten counties. Periodic conferences are held in the State office, as an important link in the liaison between State and county units, providing an opportunity for all State office personnel to explore together county viewpoints, problems, and progress, as well as State policy and program.

Direct supervision of the administration of the public assistance programs in the counties is a major responsibility of Field Service. New manual material and manual revisions are reviewed carefully in each county. A total of 620 county staff meetings and 1,409 group conferences were led by field representatives to discuss policy and manual material from the State office. Field representatives read blocks of case records to check on policy interpretation and quality of service. They follow up on complaint letters and on questions raised by the Quality Control analysts. Field Service has assisted the Staff Development Section by carrying training out into the counties. Field representatives held a number of group meetings within their districts, including special meetings for directors or other county staff members, with discussion focused on such topics as case recording, case-work services, adoptions, foster home care, protective services, services to the aged, interviewing, intake, administration and supervision. They carry responsibility for on-the-job orientation of new county directors of public welfare.

A new responsibility has been added during the biennium. Field representatives now assist in the Federal investigation of Civil Rights complaints about county policy and practice.



## DIVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

## DIVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

EMMETT L. SELLARS, *Director*

## DIVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

The Medical Services Division began the biennium with a much broader program of medical services for public assistance recipients than had been the case in any previous biennium. During the biennium there was no change in the scope of services furnished to recipients except for extension of dental care to the aid to the permanently and totally disabled category, but considerable change was made in the level of payments, and improvements were made in the administration of these payments.

### Content and Scope of Medical Services Program

#### *Hospital Services*

Hospital services, both inpatient and outpatient, are provided by hospitals licensed by the North Carolina Medical Care Commission or the appropriate licensing authority of any other state. The services provided for all categories of public assistance recipients are essentially the same as those available to other patients. Outpatient treatment, however, does not include emergency visits, services from psychiatric clinics, or eye care which is provided by the State Commission for the Blind. Inpatient care does not include admission solely for dental procedures and admission for tuberculosis or psychosis is limited to the old age assistance category with further limitation to forty-two days' stay in a general hospital for either of these diagnoses. For all other conditions inpatient care may continue as long as the medical need exists.

At the beginning of the biennium hospitals were paid on a per diem rate with a maximum of \$22. As a result of increased appropriations by the 1967 General Assembly, hospitals are now paid on the basis of 90 percent of reimbursable cost which is determined in accordance with principles utilized by the Social Security Administration in administering Title XVIII, Medicare. North Carolina Blue Cross and Blue Shield, Incorporated, fiscal intermediaries in this state under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, make these necessary cost determinations.

#### *Dental Services*

Dental care and treatment is limited to emergency and palliative treatment, extractions, fillings, and repairs to dentures. At the beginning of the biennium dental services were provided only to assistance recipients age 65 or older. On January 1, 1968, dental services were extended to the aid to the permanently and totally disabled category. Services are paid in a schedule of fees established by the State Board of Public Welfare.

#### *Prescription Drug Services*

This service, furnished to all categories of assistance recipients, provides payment for legend drugs (those by law requiring a physician's prescription) and insulin. The basis for payment is the *Red Book* cost plus a professional



fee of \$1.75 per prescription filled. At the beginning of the biennium the total cost was paid by the State Board of Public Welfare but, as a result of high utilization costs, a co-payment of \$1.00 per prescription per recipient was placed in effect February 1, 1967.

### State Fund for Hospitalization and Other Medical Services for Assistance Recipients

The State Board of Public Welfare maintains a State fund commonly called the "pooled fund" to cover payments for medical services to all recipients in each category and program. Sufficient amounts from county, State and Federal moneys must be paid into the fund each month to cover the programs. Adjustments have to be made from time to time as rates of payment change or surpluses accumulate. Prior to October 1958 the Federal share was 50 percent, the State share 25 percent and the county, 25 percent for all categories of recipients. Effective October 1, 1958, the Federal share for all categories was increased to 65 percent reducing the State and county share to 17.5 percent each. In October 1961, the Federal share for old age assistance was increased to 80 percent where it remained until January 1, 1968, when it, along with aid to the permanently and totally disabled, was changed to 72.56 percent where it currently remains. Aid to families with dependent children Federal participation remains at the October 1958 rate, 65 percent.

Two tables follow. Table 3 shows the monthly rates of payment per recipient into the State Fund from 1957 through 1968. Table 4 provides a yearly summary of payments into the fund and medical services payments from the fund for money payment recipients for the years 1955-1968.

TABLE 3—RATES OF PAYMENT INTO STATE FUND FOR HOSPITALIZATION 1957-1968

Effective Date	O A A	A F D C	A P T D
7-1-57	\$ 1.28	\$ .40	\$ 2.32
10-1-58	1.88	.46	2.90
4-1-59	.92	.23	1.48
5-1-59	1.88	.46	2.90
8-1-59	2.17	.58	3.48
4-1-60	1.48	.34	2.12
8-1-60	2.28	.51	3.09
8-1-61	4.00	.86	4.62
11-1-62	5.22	1.25	5.72
7-1-64	7.50	1.20	6.40
4-1-65	9.50	1.50	8.40
1-1-66	13.50	2.25	13.00
7-1-66	9.00	2.25	13.00
1-1-67	9.00	2.80	16.00
4-1-68	6.00	2.80	16.00

TABLE 4—MEDICAL PAYMENTS FOR MONEY PAYMENT RECIPIENTS ONLY FROM 1955-1968

Year	Payments Into State Fund	Payments to Hospitals Inpatient	Outpatient	Days of Inpatient Hosp. Care	Outpatient Visits	Payments to Pharmacies	Payments to Dentists	Totals
1955-56	\$ 637,405	\$ 637,400	\$ —*	106,233	—*	\$ —*	\$ —*	\$ 637,400
1956-57	7,753,664	678,159	—*	169,540	—*	—*	—*	678,159
1957-58	1,627,934	1,264,169	—*	194,484	—*	—*	—*	1,264,169
1958-59	2,057,512	1,760,249	—*	224,650	—*	—*	—*	1,760,249
1959-60	2,474,794	2,393,118	—*	252,364	—*	—*	—*	2,393,118
1960-61	2,620,984	2,715,752	—*	274,957	—*	—*	—*	2,715,752
1961-62	4,373,145	4,373,134	—*	311,543	—*	—*	—*	4,373,134
1962-63	5,449,906	4,947,761	—*	319,023	—*	—*	—*	4,947,761
1963-64	5,858,485	5,874,491	—*	327,319	—*	—*	—*	5,874,491
1964-65	7,590,294	6,943,179	204,109	361,890	—**	303,121	9,751	7,465,100
1965-66	11,097,608	6,877,188	382,236	335,274	48,800	2,916,275	19,866	10,195,556
1966-67	11,508,598	5,398,595	553,969	337,335	56,557	5,785,614	26,237	11,764,415
1967-68	11,902,582	6,030,253	515,001	364,008	59,984	4,177,748	33,381	10,756,383***

\*These services not furnished recipients during this period.

\*\*Similar information not developed for 1964-65.

\*\*\*This decrease resulted from participation under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, Medicare, in care for the elderly and the \$1.00 co-payment per prescription paid by the recipient in the prescription drug program.



## PAYMENT FOR MEDICAL SERVICES FOR VENDOR PAYMENT CASES

Payments for medical services for vendor payment only cases (formerly called no money payment cases) are not made from the State fund but from accounts maintained by the counties. The checks for vendor payments are drawn on specified county banks by the State office which, at the time checks are drawn, deposits the State and Federal share of the payment in the banks. The Federal share of these payments is 65 percent in aid to families with dependent children and 72.56 percent in aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Medical assistance for the aged (MAA) was implemented on July 1, 1964. This is a vendor payment only (no money payment) program for persons aged 65 and over. The Federal share for these recipients was 73.27 percent in 1966-67 and changed to 72.56 percent on January 1, 1968.

The following table provides a summary of payments made for medical services provided all vendor payment only (no money payment) recipients for the biennium.

TABLE 5—MEDICAL PAYMENTS FOR VENDOR PAYMENT ONLY RECIPIENTS

Fiscal Year	Payments to Hospitals		Days of Inpatient Hospital Care	Outpatient Care	Payments To Pharmacies	Payments To Dentists	Total Payments
	Inpatient	Outpatient					
1966-67	\$1,551,054	\$60,753	255,488	6,131	\$959,593	\$5,844	\$5,577,244
1967-68	5,259,116	49,645	268,174	6,284	761,655	5,552	6,075,968

Table 6 provides a summary of payments made for money payment and vendor payment only (no money payment) recipients for the biennium.

TABLE 6—MEDICAL PAYMENTS FOR MONEY PAYMENT RECIPIENTS AND VENDOR PAYMENT ONLY RECIPIENTS

Fiscal Year	Payments to Hospitals		Days of Inpatient Hospital Care	Outpatient Visits	Payments To Pharmacies	Payments To Dentists	Total Payments
	Inpatient	Outpatient					
1966-67	\$ 9,949,649	\$614,722	592,823	62,708	\$6,745,207	\$32,081	\$17,341,659
1967-68	11,289,369	564,647	632,182	66,268	4,939,404	38,931	16,832,351

## COUNTY FUNDS FOR HOSPITALIZATION AND MEDICAL SERVICES FOR INDIGENT PATIENTS

In addition to county payments into the State fund and the county share for vendor payment only (no money payment) cases, the 100 counties have expended substantial sums for medical services for public assistance recipients, for the vendor payment only (no money payment) assistance recipients, and for other medically indigent persons who did not qualify under any of the categorical assistance programs.

TABLE 7—EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES OF COUNTY FUNDS FOR  
HOSPITALIZATION AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Fiscal Year	Amounts of Payments
1966-67 .....	\$1,370,562
1967-68 .....	1,105,233

## CERTIFICATION PLAN FOR SPECIAL TYPES OF MEDICAL CARE

Under a special plan agreed upon between the State Board of Public Welfare, the State Board of Public Health, and other agencies concerned, provision has been made for certification of persons eligible for medical care provided through specialized programs. The plan is based on the cost of the services necessary and the ability of the individual or family to pay for the services. Eligibility is determined by the county departments of public welfare through use of a family income table.



## **DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES**

(No Director as of this date)

### **CHILD WELFARE SECTION**

Betty B. Gibson, *Chief*

### **HOMEMAKER SERVICES SECTION**

Mrs. Jane U. Norwood, *Chief*

### **PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES SECTION**

Dr. Dorothy Park Griffin, *Chief*

### **PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SECTION**

Mrs. Myra J. Mitchiner, *Chief*

### **SERVICES TO THE AGED SECTION**

Mrs. Annie May Pemberton, *Chief*

## CHILD WELFARE SECTION

As a part of the administrative reorganization, the child welfare program experienced a name change during this biennium. The Chief of the Child Welfare Section is responsible administratively to the newly created position of Director of the Division of Social Services.

The child welfare program continues to include a number of protective, preventive and remedial services which support the overall agency objective—that of strengthening families and family life. These child welfare services are available through local welfare departments to all families and children who need them irrespective of economic and social status. Each county welfare department offers child welfare services although the quality and quantity vary from county to county depending upon funding potential and community support.

The overall objectives of the child welfare program during this biennium have been to:

1. Strengthen and improve the quality and quantity of casework services to children and their families;
2. Develop new resources, techniques and means to provide for unmet needs;
3. Seek means of inter-agency coordination to the end that available resources are utilized fully to meet the needs of children and their families;
4. Assist county departments toward reduction in caseloads and, to the extent possible, assure that child welfare services are provided by professionally trained staff.

## SERVICES TO CHILDREN

In January 1967, a new reporting system was initiated to show the number and whereabouts of children receiving services and the type of services given. New dates that do not coincide with those of previous years were set for reporting. In the new reporting system all children receiving AFDC were deleted from the child welfare report and were reported to the Public Assistance Section. The 1967 and 1968 figures therefore reflect the extent to which families and children required services but did not need assistance grants.

In January 1967, a new reporting system was initiated to show the number that in 1967 and 1968 approximately one-third of the children served lived with parents or relatives. This indicates that through the services given by the county departments of public welfare, many people are able to function more adequately as parents and their children are able to remain in their own homes. A total increase of 1,369 more children, slightly more than eight percent were served in 1968 than in 1967.



TABLE 8—WHEREABOUTS OF CHILDREN RECEIVING SERVICES FROM COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Date	Total Children Receiving Services	In Homes of Parents or Other Relatives	In Foster Homes	In Adoptive Homes	In Child-Caring Institutions	In Correctional Institutions	Elsewhere
April 30, 1958	18,069	10,664	2,184	1,778	1,074	768	1,601
April 30, 1960	19,820	11,067	2,711	2,028	1,221	935	1,858
April 30, 1962	21,330	11,558	3,050	2,271	1,321	1,026	2,104
April 30, 1964	23,029	12,663	3,591	2,429	1,302	1,114	1,930
April 30, 1966	22,542	12,456	4,160	2,738	1,108	1,022	2,116
March 31, 1967	15,555	5,292	4,245	3,290	891	1,053	784
March 31, 1968	16,924	6,033	4,633	3,529	899	1,002	828

## DAY CARE SERVICES

Day care services involving licensing, consultation, training, and the expansion and development of these services continue to provide a significant resource for strengthening family life. At the present time 10,674 children are cared for in day care centers which are voluntarily licensed by the State Board of Public Welfare.

During the biennium a temporary staff of licensing specialists has been developed whose function it is to provide voluntary licensing services. The North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare has worked in the area of protection of children cared for away from their own homes in day care facilities since 1926 when it licensed the first day care center. Local health and fire departments and building inspectors cooperate with the staff of the Day Care Unit in implementing the voluntary licensing services. Through membership on the Inter-Agency Committee on Day Care and through ad hoc committees, day care services are coordinated with the State Board of Health, State Department of Mental Health, State Department of Public Instruction, and State Insurance Department. Such ad hoc committees also include interested citizens, lay and professional, and providers of day care services. These agencies and individuals participate in drafting recommended standards upon which requirements for voluntary license are based.

During the biennium the Day Care Unit received a total of 147 applications for license. As of June 30, 1968, 321 facilities, including 282 day care centers and 39 day care homes, were licensed. Statistics again reflect the turnover in these programs. During the biennium 123 new licenses were issued and 155 licensed facilities either closed or decided not to seek continued licensing services. The greatest decrease in the number of facilities licensed was in day care homes, while the capacity of the day care centers increased from 9,798 on June 30, 1966, to 10,674 on June 30, 1968. Licensed day care facilities are located in 61 counties.

The Day Care Unit provides consultation services to licensed facilities in an effort to upgrade the quality of care provided. Additionally, it provides consultation services to individuals, organizations and agencies interested in developing new day care programs regardless of whether such facility wishes the licensing services. Throughout the biennium an average of approximately 30 new requests for consultation services have been received each month. On June 30, 1968, the day care consultants were giving consultation and training services to 1,377 individuals, organizations and agencies providing day care throughout the State.

State-wide workshop training opportunities are also provided by the day care consultant staff, usually co-sponsored with private associations, including the North Carolina Association of Licensed Day Care Facilities, the North Carolina Kindergarten Association, and the North Carolina Chapter for Children Under Six. Additionally the day care consultant staff participates in the Office of Economic Opportunity funded training programs located in Asheville, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, and East Carolina University at Greenville. Using curriculum developed in cooperation with the day care consultant staff, the Division of Community Colleges now offers six to eight weeks courses to people enrolled in special training in child care.

The cost to parents who need to purchase day care arrangements is often prohibitive. For this reason, a purchase of day care program was developed first on a demonstration basis, then, in 1965, expanded as a State-wide program. Funds are limited and must be administered on a quota basis to the counties that participate in the program on a voluntary basis. During the biennium this program, implemented by participating county departments of public welfare under the supervision of the Day Care Unit staff, has operated at its maximum capacity, serving a total of 839 children in 1966-67 and 779 children in 1967-68, with 22 counties participating the first year of the biennium and 21 the second.



TABLE 9—PURCHASE OF DAY CARE  
JUNE 30, 1967

County	Children Receiving Care				Facilities		Costs	Quota
	Children Participating on 6/30/66	New Applications Approved During Year	Children Participating During Year	Average Cost Per Month Per Child	Number Participating Facilities	Total Licensed Capacity		
Participating During 1966-67					DCH	DCC	Total Payments from Purchase of Day Care	Monthly Quota 7/1/67
Alamance	17	12	29	\$33.91	0	5	\$6,816.90	18
Bladen	11	13	24	27.54	0	1	3,994.00	17
Buncombe	42	22	64	34.78	0	6	16,834.20	45
Cabarrus	14	6	20	28.97	0	1	4,260.00	14
Caldwell	13	9	22	34.52	0	3	4,556.80	12
Catawba	17	16	33	32.97	0	4	4,715.95	18
Cumberland	0	14	14	36.23	0	4	2,862.70	15
Durham	31	27	58	43.35	0	7	17,819.95	38
Edgecombe	0	14	14	35.67	2	0	1,855.00	10
Forsyth	4	1	5	41.66	1	5	250.00	0
Guilford	34	22	56	37.96	0	5	12,159.32	28
Haywood	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Henderson	16	24	40	38.42	2	2	7,952.40	19
Jackson	3	2	5	16.90	0	1	845.40	5
Lee	18	10	28	32.62	0	1	4,144.00	12
Mecklenburg	134	132	266	37.62	0	14	66,749.43	156
New Hanover	11	28	39	13.68	0	3	2,645.30	25
Orange	1	13	14	23.07	0	2	1,011.60	9
Pitt	14	18	32	38.38	0	2	7,011.02	20
Robeson	33	20	53	31.00	0	1	9,738.00	20
Stanly	0	7	7	38.22	0	2	1,720.00	7
Transylvania	9	7	16	27.32	0	1	2,568.88	9
TOTALS	422	417	839	\$32.60	6	71	\$181,162.85	503

TABLE 10—PURCHASE OF DAY CARE  
JUNE 30, 1968

County	Children Receiving Care					Facilities			Costs		Quota
	Children Approved 7-1-67	New Applications Approved Year	Children Approved During Year	Terminated During Year	Children Approved on 6-30-68	Number Participating		Total Licensed Capacity	Total Payments From Purchase of Day Care	Average Cost Per Month Per Child	
						DCH	DCC				
Alamance	19	7	26	11	15	0	5	118	\$6,059.82	\$33.30	15
Avery	0	8	8	0	8	0	1	15	1,422.00	39.50	8
Bladen	15	8	23	8	15	0	1	34	4,859.20	36.81	15
Buncombe	39	25	64	33	31	0	5	223	17,473.65	35.88	45
Cabarrus	10	2	12	8	6	0	1	20	2,188.80	22.11	8
Caldwell	14	2	16	10	6	0	2	61	3,212.80	33.82	6
Catawba	16	4	20	16	4	0	4	229	3,018.85	31.78	10
Cumberland	8	7	15	3	12	0	2	80	3,720.25	34.13	12
Durham	33	33	66	34	32	0	6	362	16,020.20	40.97	38
Edgecombe	3	3	6	5	1	1	0	5	2,073.60	37.70	5
Guilford	28	15	43	26	17	1	5	188	9,644.25	44.04	28
Henderson	20	12	32	17	15	1	3	122	7,353.90	38.50	15
Jackson	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	30	54.00	9.00	0
Lee	12	13	25	13	12	0	1	35	6,179.00	39.86	15
Mecklenburg	175	87	262	123	139	0	15	617	67,225.75	41.07	156
New Hanover	0	43	43	40	3	0	3	105	3,978.90	15.42	36
Orange	8	13	21	12	9	0	2	120	3,415.30	44.94	10
Pitt	18	12	30	10	20	0	2	60	8,616.00	40.45	20
Robeson	24	15	39	19	20	0	1	60	9,203.00	38.51	22
Stanly	7	1	8	8	0	0	2	52	1,639.50	40.99	7
Transylvania	9	7	16	8	8	0	1	30	5,170.40	36.93	10
TOTALS	462	317	779	407	372	2	63	2,566	\$182,529.17	\$37.60	481



The Day Care Unit continues to seek ways of working with Community Action Programs in their development of day care resources. The Learning Institute of North Carolina OEO funded training program has just recently been implemented and every effort will be made to coordinate the training components by that agency.

The North Carolina Council of Churches Migrant Day Care Project established 13 summer programs in 1967 and six year-round programs during 1968 serving approximately 1,000 children. These children once participated in the State purchase of day care program until this responsibility was shared with the North Carolina Council of Churches. The Day Care Unit works closely with the North Carolina Council of Churches and its day care staff in an effort to coordinate the two programs.

The Department of Mental Health was the recipient of State funds made available by the 1967 General Assembly to be used to purchase day care for the severely and moderately retarded child. The Day Care Unit has co-operated with that department in the development of the administrative policies and procedures established for the implementation of the program.

#### PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Service programs for neglected, abused or exploited children are functioning in all county welfare departments. Child welfare consultants, in co-operation with the Staff Development Section, have conducted an intensive inservice training program throughout the State to further develop and strengthen this program in all counties. The position of Supervisor, Protective Services, was established in the Child Welfare Section as an additional means of giving emphasis to the program.

Still another means of strengthening protective services is the central registry of abused and neglected children, started January 1, 1967, to which child neglect and/or abuse cases are reported. Through the registry the Child Welfare Section is enabled to keep in touch with these cases to assure that appropriate services are given to these children through the county departments of public welfare or the courts.

TABLE 11  
Number of Children Registered as Neglected or Abused  
January 1, 1967—June 30, 1968

No. of Families	No. of Children	Neglected		Abused	
		Families	Children	Families	Children
692	1,901*	631	1757**	164	200**
No Evidence Found					
	Children Neglected			Children Abused	
	479			77	
Confirmed					
	Children Neglected			Children Abused	
	1,278			123	

\*Unduplicated count.

\*\*Some children reported as both neglected and abused.

### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SERVICES UNIT

During this biennium the State Board, through the Juvenile Delinquency Services Unit of the Child Welfare Section, has continued to work closely with the Administrative Office of the Courts in implementing the Judicial Department Act of 1965 as it relates to matters of juvenile jurisdiction and procedure. To discuss and clarify problems related to this act, the Unit conducted five area meetings for county public welfare directors.

In cooperation with the Staff Development Section a series of Juvenile Probation Institutes has been planned for welfare staff working in the area of juvenile probation. Appropriate staff members were invited to attend not only from county departments of public welfare but from the special and district courts.

The State Board of Public Welfare, through the Juvenile Delinquency Services Unit, again co-sponsored the Juvenile Correction Workshops held annually at the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill. The workshops provide an opportunity for interdisciplinary and inter-agency consideration of problems of mutual concern in the field of juvenile correction.

A United States Supreme Court decision which is having and will continue to have far-reaching effects on court related services for children in this state was handed down May 15, 1967, *In the Matter of Gault*. In this decision, the Supreme Court ruled that children in the adjudicatory phase of juvenile delinquency hearings must be accorded the following safeguards of the Bill of Rights: adequate notice of the charges; the right to have a lawyer, court-appointed if necessary; the right to confrontation and cross-examination; and the privilege against self-incrimination. Implications of the Gault Decision as well as problems associated with the implementation of the District Court have become an important focus of consultation with the staffs of local welfare departments.

Leadership provided by the State Board of Public Welfare, in cooperation with other State agencies, contributed to the appointment during the latter part of the biennium, of the Governor's Council on Juvenile Delinquency. It will be the task of the Council to evaluate juvenile correctional services in North Carolina and to recommend indicated changes which will lead to a more efficient and effective delivery of services for the prevention, control, and treatment of juvenile delinquency. The State Board's Inter-agency Advisory Committee for Juvenile Delinquency was a predecessor organization of the Governor's Council.

### ADOPTIONS

Adoption offers protection and security to an increasing number of North Carolina children who must be permanently separated from their natural families. In every case in which a petition to adopt is filed, casework services are offered by either one of the 100 county departments of public welfare or one of the four licensed private child placing agencies to insure to the extent possible that the adoption is satisfactory for both children and parents.

During the 1966-68 biennium, 6,492 petitions for adoption were filed and



sent to the North Carolina State Department of Public Welfare for indexing. This represents an increase of 702 proceedings over those received during the previous biennium and is due both to a greater number of petitions filed by relatives and to increased activity by agencies in finding permanent homes for children in care.

In this same period a total of 6,017 terminated adoption proceedings were registered. This included 5,600 adoptions completed through the final order, and 417 proceedings which were dismissed by the courts for a variety of reasons. This constitutes an increase of 876 proceedings over the total registered in the previous biennium.

Of the total number of children for whom adoption was completed, 1,764 or 31.5 percent were placed by agencies. Public agencies made 1,134 placements, while 630 were made by the private child placing agencies. The public and private agencies have increased their cooperative efforts to provide adoptive homes for older children and others with special needs. This is an area which will continue to receive particular emphasis.

Adoption was completed for 652 children placed independently by their parents in the homes of non-relatives. This represents a slight numerical increase of eight placements from the previous biennium. However, the percentage of independent adoptions out of the total number completed decreased from 13.4 percent in 1964-66, to 11.6 percent in 1966-68.

Relatives adopted 3,184 or 56.9 percent of the children for whom legal proceedings were completed. This was an increase of 686 over the previous biennium.

Fifty interstate adoptive placements were approved — 23 children placed with North Carolina couples and 27 North Carolina children with out-of-state couples. Fourteen inter-country placements were approved. Forty interstate and five inter-country adoptions were approved through the final order.

As the population has become more mobile, interstate and inter-country cooperation has become increasingly important in placement of children and in providing other adoption related services. North Carolina agencies have expanded their use of such agencies as International Social Service, Welcome House, and more recently have initiated referrals to the newly organized Adoption Resource Exchange of North America (ARENA). These are all excellent resources for children who have special placement needs due to age, handicaps, or racial factors. In November 1967, the Child Welfare Section of the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare received a special citation from the Board of International Social Service for "dedicated service in the cause of human betterment and international cooperation."

Assistance to county welfare department staffs in developing and maintaining sound adoption services continues to be provided through workshops and consultation. The efficiency of the Adoption Services Unit has been improved by the revision of some internal procedures, and by the fact that the case analyst position has been consistently filled since September of 1966. The ever increasing work demands of the unit are a welcome indication that more and more children are receiving the protections and benefits of legal adoption.

TABLE 12—PLACEMENTS—ADOPTIONS COMPLETED AND DISMISSED

Year	Total*	AGENCY PLACEMENTS				INDEPENDENT PLACEMENTS			
		Public		Private		Non-Relatives		Relatives	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1957-58	1677	397	23.7	264	15.7	304	18.1	632	37.7
1958-59	1686	421	25.0	254	15.1	316	18.7	616	36.5
1959-60	2317	497	21.5	276	11.9	345	14.9	1080	46.6
1960-61	2068	482	23.3	255	12.3	303	14.7	915	44.2
1961-62	2214	463	20.9	284	12.8	367	16.6	997	45.0
1962-63	2362	531	22.5	249	10.5	329	13.9	1152	48.8
1963-64	2419**	493	20.4	323	13.4	326	13.5	1109	45.8
1964-65	2463	509	20.7	303	12.3	308	12.5	1223	49.7
1965-66	2678	550	20.6	327	12.2	336	12.5	1275	47.6
1966-67	2947	508	17.2	349	11.8	302	10.3	1554	52.7
1967-68	3070	626	20.4	281	9.2	350	11.4	1630	53.1

\* Includes all dismissals

\*\* Interlocutory Decree Not Reported—1

TABLE 13—AGENCY PLACEMENTS COMPLETED AND INDEXED—  
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

Year	Total Non-Related Placements (Dismissals Not Included)	Total Agency Placements	Department of Public Welfare	Total Placements Private Agencies	Children's Home Society, Inc. (Greensboro)	Family & Children's Service (Charlotte)	Family Services Inc. (Winston-Salem)	Catholic Social Services, Inc. (Charlotte)
1957-58	965	661	397	264	129	99	23	13
1958-59	991	675	421	254	163	64	13	14
1959-60	1118	773	497	276	180	55	14	27
1960-61	1040	737	482	255	178	43	17	17
1961-62	1114	747	463	284	202	46	25	11
1962-63	1109	780	531	249	188	31	20	10
1963-64	1142	816	493	323	225	32	25	41
1964-65	1120	810	509	301	215	34	25	27
1965-66	1213	877	550	327	250	32	24	31
1966-67	1159	857	508	349	265	27	29	28
1967-68	1257	907	626	281	199	26	28	28

TABLE 14—NON-RELATIVE PLACEMENTS FOR ADOPTIONS  
COMPLETED AND INDEXED

Year	Total Placements (Includes Dismissals & Relative Placements)	Total Non-Relative Placements	Total Agency Placements	DPW	Private	Independent
1957-58	1677	965	661	397	264	304
1958-59	1686	991	675	421	254	316
1959-60	2317	1118	773	497	276	345
1960-61	2068	1040	737	482	255	303
1961-62	2214	1114	747	463	284	367
1962-63	2362	1109	780	531	249	329
1963-64	2419	1142	816	493	323	326
1964-65	2463	1120	812	509	303	308
1965-66	2678	1213	877	550	327	336
1966-67	2947	1159	857	508	349	302
1967-68	3070	1257	907	626	281	350



TABLE 15—ADOPTION PETITIONS FILED WITH STATE DEPARTMENT  
OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Year	Total	AGENCY PLACEMENTS		Independent Placements	Placement With Relatives	Placement Unknown
		Public	Private			
1957-58	1869	389	309	384	713	72
1958-59	1903	439	234	301	858	71
1959-60	2085	486	278	323	938	55
1960-61	2133	456	224	359	1045	49
1961-62	2485	586	304	344	1199	52
1962-63	2380	495	249	334	1235	67
1963-64	2742	534	319	390	1428	71
1964-65	2734	569	339	351	1404	71
1965-66	3056	568	365	364	1680	79
1966-67	3202	626	369	349	1779	79
1967-68	3290	648	328	356	1876	82

TABLE 16—PETITIONS FOR ADOPTION  
PLACEMENTS BY COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE  
AND LICENSED PRIVATE AGENCIES  
1952-54 through 1966-68

Year	Total No. Filed	County Depart- ments of Public Welfare	Total Filed By Private Agencies	Children's Home Society, Inc. (Greens- boro)	Family & Children's Service (Charlotte)	Family Services Inc. (Winston- Salem)	Catholic Social Services, Inc. (Charlotte)
1952-54	902	688	214	183	12	19	0
1954-56	1247	862	385	233	120	32	0
1956-58	1281	792	489	249	169	43	28
1958-60	1448	918	530	343	119	27	41
1960-62	1484	945	539	380	89	42	28
1962-64	1596	1024	572	413	63	45	51
1964-66	1841	1137	704	514	61	58	71
1966-68	1971	1274	697	481	74	61	81

TABLE 17—ADOPTION PROCEEDINGS DISMISSED  
1967-68

Month	Total	AGENCY PLACEMENTS		INDEPENDENT PLACEMENTS		
		Public	Private	Non- Related	Relative Interlocutory Decree Waived	Relative Interlocutory Decree Issued
July	1	0	0	0	1	0
August	2	0	0	0	2	0
September	38*	4	1	9	21	2
October	25	3	2	8	11	1
November	25**	0	0	7	15	0
December	12	1	0	2	8	1
January	24	1	0	9	14	0
February	1	0	0	1	0	0
March	47	2	0	8	36	1
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	8	2	0	3	3	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	183	13	3	47	111	5

\* One unknown type placement

\*\* Three unknown type placement

TABLE 18—INTERSTATE AND INTER-COUNTRY PLACEMENTS  
ADOPTIONS  
1967-68

Month	Interstate Approved		Inter-country	Interstate Terminations		Inter-country Terminations
	In	Out		In	Out	
July	1	0	0	0	1	1
August	2	3	1	1	3	0
September	0	1	2	1	0	1
October	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	1	1	0	0	0	1
December	0	2	0	2	0	0
January	3	0	1	1	1	0
February	0	3	0	0	1	0
March	1	1	0	1	1	0
April	2	3	1	1	0	1
May	4	0	3	0	1	0
June	0	3	0	0	2	1
TOTALS	14	17	8	7	10	5

#### FOSTER CARE SERVICES

The economic, social and cultural demands placed upon families make the tasks of child rearing complicated and difficult. While most families are able to rear their children successfully, there are those families which fail because they are afflicted with inadequacies, disadvantages, deprivations and handicaps which inhibit normal functioning. The State Board of Public Welfare has the power and the duty to provide for the placing and supervision of neglected, dependent, delinquent and defective children in boarding homes.

The General Assembly makes appropriations to the State Board of Public Welfare for the purpose of providing aid for needy, dependent and delinquent children and for paying their necessary subsistence in boarding homes. This fund makes it possible for the State to participate with county departments of public welfare in the total costs of care for children who live in licensed boarding care and whose placement and care are the responsibility of a county department of public welfare.

During biennial 1966-68, State boarding home funds were used to reimburse county departments one-half of the first \$50.00 paid each month for the board of a child. County departments of public welfare pay 100 percent of the amount of board in excess of \$50.00 and the entire costs of medical care, clothing, school expenses and miscellaneous personal expenses of the child.

An increasing number of needy, dependent and neglected children are using foster care and participating in the State boarding home fund program. Also included in this number are those children who have been released to county welfare departments and are being studied for adoption. County departments of public welfare are responsible for planning and for services to foster children. This includes services to the child's natural family, services to the child in foster care, continuous recruitment of foster parents who can provide homes for children who have a variety of needs,



and the development and use of other resources which are needed by dependent, neglected and delinquent children. The county foster care program operates in a cooperative fashion with other State agencies and institutions to provide an appropriate type of care for each child.

In addition to licensing homes which are recruited, studied and supervised by county departments of public welfare, the State Board of Public Welfare also licenses homes recruited, studied and supervised by private adoption agencies and four private child-caring institutions.

TABLE 19—AMOUNT OF STATE BOARDING HOME FUNDS EXPENDED AND  
NUMBER OF CHILDREN GIVEN CARE THROUGH STATE BOARDING HOME  
FUNDS, 1954-1968

Year	Amount Expended	Children Given Care
1954-55	\$115,981	1,229
1955-56	149,993	1,478
1956-57	179,988	1,624
1957-58	209,999	2,196
1958-59	257,000	3,087
1959-60	541,269	3,848
1960-61	594,788	4,239
1961-62	650,110	4,177
1962-63	686,225	4,310
1963-64	769,707	4,633
1964-65	873,000	5,275
1965-66	909,000	5,440
1966-67	945,000	5,757
1967-68	984,000	5,995

TABLE 20—NUMBER OF LICENSED BOARDING HOMES FOR CHILDREN  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1948-1968

Year	Licensed Homes
1948	165
1950	341
1952	412
1954	552
1956	753
1958	1,115
1960	1,364
1962	1,527
1964	1,675
1966	1,791
1968	1,901

TABLE 21—CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Executive Officer	Location	Founded	Capacity	No. Under Care 9-30-66	No. Under Care 9-30-67
INSTITUTIONS EXEMPT FROM LICENSE						
<b>Religious Institutions</b>						
Baptist Children's Homes...	Dr. W. R. Wagoner, President.....	Thomasville.....	1885	497	464	441
a. Mills Home.....	Vernon Sparrow.....	Kinston.....	1914			
b. Kennedy Home.....	Roger Williams.....	Pembroke.....	1942			
c. Odum Home.....	Chesley Hammond.....	Chapel Hill.....	1963			
d. Greer Home.....	Blan Minton.....	Wallburg.....	1967			
e. Wall Home*.....	Don McIntyre.....					
Barium Springs Home for Children.....	Nat Reiney.....	Barium Springs.....	1891	190	111	103
Catholic Orphanage.....	The Rev. R. B. O'Connor.....	Raleigh.....	1899	100	18	26
Children's Homes, Inc.....	M. T. Lambeth.....	Winston-Salem.....	1909	285	261	269
Church of God Orphans' and Children's Home.....	The Rev. G. E. Weatherby.....	Kannapolis.....	1945	56	43	56
Elon Home for Children.....	The Rev. W. W. Snyder.....	Elon College.....	1904	76	71	70
Episcopal Child Care Services of N. C. of Thompson Orphanage and Training Institution**.....	Robert D. Noble.....	Charlotte.....	1887	75	67	74
Falcon Children's Home.....	The Rev. W. Eddie Morris.....	Falcon.....	1909	80	67	65
Free Will Baptist Children's Home.....	The Rev. M. L. Johnson.....	Middlesex.....	1920	78	82	88
Grandfather Home for Children.....	The Rev. Ed Renegar.....	Banner Elk.....	1914	94	95	94
Methodist Home for Children.....	The Rev. J. W. Lineberger.....	Raleigh.....	1899	154	156	143
Nazareth Children's Home.....	The Rev. Aubrey Hedrick.....	Rockwell.....	1906	60	53	52
Presbyterian Home for Children.....	D. C. McKenzie.....	Black Mountain.....	1904	56	46	52
TOTAL.....					1534	1533
<b>Fraternal Institutions</b>						
Children's Home of N. C.,... J. O. A. M.....	Robert B. Bruton.....	Lexington.....	1925	142	108	110
Central Orphanage of N. C.,... I. O. O. F. Home.....	Vance Russ.....	Oxford.....	1883	150	126	129
Oxford Orphanage.....	A. D. Leon Gray.....	Goldsboro.....	1892	54	49	42
Pythian Home.....	D. W. Huggins.....	Oxford.....	1872	317	303	303
		Clayton.....	1910	52	15	21
TOTAL.....					601	605
INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO LICENSE						
Alexander Schools, Inc.....	John W. Vogler.....	Union Mills.....	1925	178	138	136
Boys Home of N. C., Inc.....	R. N. McCray.....	Lake Waccamaw.....	1955	80	80	80
Eliada Homes, Inc.....	A. D. Cameron.....	Asheville.....	1904	90	92	86
Memorial Industrial School, Inc.....	Clyde Gray.....	Rural Hall.....	1900	70	41	20
Pittsboro Christian Home, Inc.....	W. E. Hollingsworth.....	Pittsboro.....	1953	48	30	37
Sipe's Orchard Home, Inc.....	John G. Odom.....	Conover.....	1945	42	43	42
South Mountain Institute.....	W. R. Williams.....	Nebo.....	1919	56	41	49
TOTAL.....					465	450
GRAND TOTAL.....					2600	2588

\*Exempt from 1966 and 1967 figures

\*\*This home has changed its name from Thompson Orphanage and Training Institution to Episcopal Child Care Services of N. C. of Thompson Orphanage and Training Institution



## CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS

On June 30, 1968, there were 29 child-caring institutions operating in the State. During the biennium one small institution, Wall Home, opened to provide care for children.

Table 21 shows that the total number of children in child-caring institutions decreased during the biennium, a trend that has existed over a number of years. The proportion of children in care with both parents living has increased steadily over the past several years.

TABLE 22—PARENTAL STATUS OF CHILDREN RECEIVING CARE  
IN CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS, 1956-1968

Year	Total Number of Children Cared for During Year		Status of Children					
			Full Orphans		Half Orphans		Both Parents Living	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1956	4,047	100.0	297	7.3	1,845	45.6	1,905	47.1
1958	3,786	100.0	234	6.2	1,677	44.3	1,875	49.5
1960	3,716	100.0	258	6.9	1,644	44.3	1,814	48.8
1961	3,610	100.0	264	7.3	1,510	41.8	1,836	50.9
1962	3,543	100.0	252	7.1	1,454	41.0	1,837	51.9
1963	3,528	100.0	246	7.0	1,408	39.9	1,874	53.1
1964	3,571	100.0	208	5.8	1,313	36.8	2,050	57.4
1965	3,509	100.0	202	5.8	1,306	37.2	2,001	57.0
1966*	3,459	100.0	210	6.1	1,214	35.1	2,035	58.8
1967*	3,417	100.0	198	5.8	1,145	33.5	2,074	60.7

\*Does not include Wall Home.

Table 23 shows the largest percent of children being cared for to be in the age range of 12-17 years. The proportion of pre-school age children remains low. These are socially sound trends since very young children develop better when not subjected to the routines and pressures of organized group living, while teenagers needing substitute care relate better in group situations.

TABLE 23—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN RECEIVING CARE  
IN CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS, 1966 AND 1967

Age	1966		1967	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 2 years	1	**	—	—
2-5 years	58	1.7	63	1.8
6-11 years	1,134	32.8	1,137	33.3
12-17 years	1,996	57.7	1,986	58.1
18-20 years	266	7.7	226	6.6
21 years and over	4	0.1	2	0.1
TOTAL	3,459*	100.0*	3,417*	100.0*

\* Does not include Wall Home.

\*\* Less than 0.1

The Baptist Children's Homes, Elon Home for Children, Episcopal Child Care Services of Thompson Orphanage and the Methodist Home for Children have continued to operate their foster home programs. These foster home programs, in conjunction with group child-care arrangements, permit the child-caring institutions to help pre-school age children and other children who cannot benefit from group care.

There is continuing recognition that casework services should be provided to children in institutions as well as to their families. Graduate trained social workers are now included on the staff of eight child-caring institutions. Two others have arrangements with cooperating agencies for the provision of casework services.

When the child-caring institution does not have casework services, the county departments of public welfare strive to provide services for children whose parents live in their county. Continuing casework service should be available to all children in child-caring institutions from county welfare staffs when it is not available from institution staff.

*Interstate Placement of Children (Exclusive of Adoptions)*

During the biennium a gradual increase is reflected in numbers of children placed from one state to another. County welfare departments are improving services to the children for whom they must plan. If children are placed in another state, it is usually with relatives other than parents. This enables the children to maintain family ties and alleviates the need for foster care for them. There are two groups of children shown in the table below, dependent children and children judicially adjudged delinquent placed through the Interstate Juvenile Compact.

TABLE 24—INTERSTATE AND COMPACT PLACEMENT CASES

	1966-67	1967-68	Total for Biennium
<b>Interstate Placements</b>			
To North Carolina .....	132	134	266
From North Carolina .....	79	81	160
<b>Interstate Juvenile Compact Placements</b>			
To North Carolina .....	76	74	150
From North Carolina .....	18	48	66
<b>Total Cases Handled</b>			
To North Carolina .....	292	327	619
From North Carolina .....	1,888	1,926	3,814

*Services to Unmarried Mothers*

The State maternity home fund program offers help to the county departments of public welfare in meeting the maternity home expenses of unmarried mothers. When there is financial need on the part of the unmarried



mother seeking maternity home care, the fund enables the State to participate in the cost of care in a licensed maternity home up to a maximum of \$250.00. This is very seldom the full cost of the maternity home care.

In 1966-67, State maternity home funds participated in the cost of maternity home care for 138 girls. In 1967-68, the fund helped 168 girls.

Maternity homes are required by law to be licensed by the State Board of Public Welfare. Three homes operate in North Carolina: Florence Crittenton Home, Salvation Army Home and Hospital and Faith Cottage for Girls. Both public and private agencies in North Carolina cooperate to provide casework services and adoption planning to unmarried mothers admitted to maternity home care.

#### *Consultant Services*

The function of child welfare consultant services is to give supervision and consultation relating to their child welfare services program to all county departments of public welfare. The goal is to enable counties to expand, extend and strengthen their child welfare program. All help in the county departments is given through the professional relationship with the county director and the staff giving child welfare services, with a focus on understanding the needs, strengths and problems in child welfare in the community and through this knowledge to stimulate professional growth and increased skills.

The child welfare consultants have direct supervisory responsibility for all child welfare service programs and authority to see that all State child welfare policies are followed in the county departments. The child welfare consultants have responsibility for liaison between the State Board and the county departments of public welfare regarding child welfare services and keep the State office informed about conditions in the counties which affect the giving of child welfare services.

During the biennium there were six child welfare consultant positions, with each assigned from 15 to 18 counties. All have been filled during the two years but one, involving 15 counties. The child welfare consultants review case loads, case assignments and staffing patterns in child welfare. Often they are requested by the county director and/or the field representative to assist in the administrative review of the county program. They give assistance to the counties in the development and use of resources.

Due to the reality of lack of trained child welfare workers in many counties, unfilled positions in others and the slim hope of finding trained staff, special emphasis has been placed on staff development. This has been carried out through individual conferences, group and staff conferences, and district workshops and institutes for county staff assigned child welfare responsibilities.

## HOMEMAKER SERVICE

At the close of the June 30, 1966, biennium, there were 33 counties with 86 homemaker positions. By June 30, 1968, the number had increased to 50 counties, with a total of 135 homemaker positions. The average monthly service load carried by homemakers has been eight to ten families and 15 to 20 for those working with the aged and disabled individuals. The monthly service reports recorded more than 1,500 cases receiving homemaker services each month. During the biennium, ten county welfare departments provided supervision to project homemakers employed by the North Carolina Council of Churches to work with both migrants and seasonally employed agricultural workers. Increased emphasis has been placed on the role of the homemaker services supervisor with such supervisors presently employed in Cumberland, Guilford, Mecklenburg and Robeson counties. Eight additional counties have plans to include homemakers in their budgets for the next fiscal year.

TABLE 25—PUBLIC WELFARE HOMEMAKER SERVICE

Fiscal Year	Counties Participating	Homemaker Positions
1947-48*	3	6
1961-62	15	40
1962-63	18	50
1963-64	25	65
1964-65	32	76
1965-66	33	86
1966-67	37	101
1967-68	50	135

\*Pilot project in three counties until 1962

### *Services to Children and Families*

Homemakers continue to work within a casework plan, understood and accepted by the family, with emphasis on preventive and rehabilitative services and on preserving and strengthening family life. Homemakers taught parents how to do a better job of caring for and rearing their children; how to improve family health through a better understanding of nutrition, food buying and preparation and personal hygiene; how to improve housekeeping and clothing maintenance, and how to make better use of income through improved buying habits. They also served in crises situations to hold the family intact when the parent, usually the mother, was incapacitated or absent from the home. In many cases, expensive temporary placements were avoided and children were protected from emotional upsets that abrupt removal from the home might have caused. If placement outside the home was indicated, homemaker service made it possible for sound planning before removing the children. Problems in other emergency situations were alleviated through homemaker service.



*Services to the Aged*

In a number of instances, elderly people were able to remain in their own homes by having a homemaker assist with some of the tasks which they no longer could perform alone. Through the interest and encouragement of the homemaker, many older people were motivated to become self-sufficient again and to face life with renewed hope and purpose. Convalescent periods were shortened by such friendly care and practical help. Through the efforts of the homemaker, working closely with the social worker, some elderly couples and individuals were assisted in securing safer and improved housing facilities. Focused on the value of preventive and protective services in helping older people become integrated in normal community living, these services are less expensive than the alternative of institutional care. At the same time, they provide an opportunity for many aged and disabled persons to continue as contributing members of their community.

*Special Programs and Projects*

More than 100 homemakers and their supervisors from 39 county departments of public welfare met in Raleigh in December 1967 for their Fifth Annual Homemaker Service Conference. The workshop was developed to provide additional learning opportunities in some of the major subject matter areas related to role responsibilities of the participants. Other training sessions, geared to enhance the homemakers' job performance, were conducted for county public welfare staff members in several sections of the State. County departments continue to up-grade the skills and knowledge of the homemaker staff by providing periodic inservice training based on local needs.

The Chief of the Homemaker Services Section continued to serve as a consultant to a number of O.E.O. projects employing home managers, homemaker aides, and other non-professional staff with duties comparable to those of the public welfare homemakers. Cooperative working relationships are maintained with other agencies and organizations in coordinating and enhancing homemaking services of mutual concern.

The North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs continued sponsorship of the Children's Clothing Closet project as a departmental activity, with coordination through the office of the Homemaker Services Section. The Children's Clothing Closet is a statewide project of the Junior Woman's Clubs conducted in cooperation with a number of the county departments of public welfare. Clothing is distributed to needy persons and most of the clubs have their closets open from two to four hours a week on a regular schedule. During the biennium, clubs reporting indicated that over 20,000 needy persons were aided through this project. Work involved in collecting, sorting, cleaning, mending and issuing these garments was done on a voluntary basis by club members, with public welfare homemakers assisting on an assigned schedule in a number of the counties. Many of the garments are used by the homemakers in teaching proper care and renovation of clothing to recipients of the service.

*Counties with Homemaker Positions*

During the 1966-68 biennium, a total of 135 homemaker positions had been established by 50 counties, as follows:

1. Alamance	26. Johnston	<b>Additional counties established homemaker positions for 1968-69</b>
2. Anson	27. Lincoln	
3. Beaufort	28. McDowell	
4. Bladen	29. Mecklenburg*	
5. Buncombe	30. New Hanover	
6. Burke	31. Onslow	
7. Cabarrus	32. Orange	
8. Caldwell	33. Pamlico	
9. Carteret	34. Pasquotank	1. Alleghany
10. Caswell	35. Person	2. Gaston
11. Catawba	36. Pitt	3. Haywood
12. Chatham	37. Richmond	4. Hoke
13. Cleveland	38. Robeson*	5. Lee
14. Craven	39. Rockingham	6. Montgomery
15. Cumberland*	40. Sampson	7. Rowan
16. Dare	41. Scotland	8. Stokes
17. Davidson	42. Stanly	<b>Cooperative work in Areas with Migrant Project Homemakers</b>
18. Davie	43. Surry	
19. Duplin	44. Swain	
20. Durham	45. Transylvania	
21. Forysth	46. Union	
22. Greene	47. Vance	
23. Guilford*	48. Wake	
24. Harnett	49. Wilkes	
25. Iredell	50. Yadkin	1. Beaufort
		2. Camden
		3. Carteret
		4. Currituck
		5. Henderson
		6. Hyde
		7. Pasquotank
		8. Pender
		9. Sampson
		10. Johnston

\*Counties employing Homemaker Services Supervisors

## PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES SECTION

### *Psychological Clinic Services*

Diagnostic, consultative, and educational psychological services are provided by the Psychological Services Section through its traveling clinics which are held periodically in county departments of public welfare. Individual psychological evaluations and consultative services are available without charge to any child or citizen in the State, irrespective of social or financial status. This section also provides educational and speaker services. Referrals may be initiated by county departments of public welfare or may be a part of the service rendered by the departments to other agencies or individuals. A request for an appointment with the psychologist is made through the county department of public welfare.



Clinics as well as individual evaluations are conducted in the offices of the county departments of public welfare. Many different kinds of cases are evaluated. Infants are examined to determine their rate of development and suitability for adoption. School age children are referred for truancy, inability to keep up with their grade, speech or reading difficulties, emotional or behavior problems, delinquency, to determine school readiness, to be considered for special classes for educable or trainable children, or for placement in a child-caring institution, foster boarding home, correctional school, or center for the mentally retarded. Adult cases are most frequently referred to determine eligibility for aid to the premanently and totally disabled, for disability benefits, for consideration by the Eugenics Board for sterilization, or to determine vocational possibilities, ability to assume responsibility as head of a family, or need for institutionalization.

Each case is seen individually by the psychologist, and the tests administered are carefully chosen to meet the needs of the individual. A detailed written evaluation is submitted on each case.

Professional personnel during the biennium consisted of 10-14 clinically trained psychologists, five of whom worked on a half-time basis for part of the period. Three psychologists besides the chief have headquarters in Raleigh. The others have headquarters in Boone, Burlington, Charlotte, Edenton, and Hendersonville. This distribution makes possible more efficient services to the county departments of public welfare and at the same time is more economical of the psychologists' time.

During the biennium all 100 counties in the State participated in psychological clinics conducted by State psychologists. In 1966-67, 4,175 evaluative interviews were held and 3,615 in 1967-68, making a total of 7,790 for the biennium. Of these, 6,974 were initial interviews and 816 were follow-up interviews or retests. Eighty-two percent of the individuals evaluated were under 21 years of age. The age breakdown shows 339 infants (below age two); 6,061 children (2-20 years); and 1,390 adults. This represents a one percent increase in the number of children seen during the biennium. The decrease in the number of cases seen during the fiscal year 1967-68 reflects the loss of two full-time psychologists in the fall of 1967 and of one half-time psychologist in January 1968.

Slightly more than 60 percent of the cases referred for psychological services are initiated by the departments of public welfare, but large numbers of cases are referred by schools, parents or other relatives, and by other agencies or individuals, as is indicated in the following breakdown:

#### SOURCES OF REFERRALS FOR EVALUATIONS 1966-1968

Department of public welfare only .....	4,746
Court or police .....	284
Schools .....	979

Health Department .....	233
Parents or relatives .....	1,192
Vocational Rehabilitation .....	211
Physicians .....	163
Others .....	63
Total .....	7,871

The various types of cases evaluated may be seen in the reasons for which cases are referred. Educational and behavior problems rank highest. During the year 1966-67 educational problem referrals comprised 32 percent of the total, while in the year 1967-68 they accounted for 35 percent. In 1966-67 behavior problem referrals comprised 30 percent of the total, while in 1967-68 they accounted for only 22 percent, which may indicate that the county departments of public welfare are exercising the ounce of prevention and seeing problem cases earlier, before actual delinquency develops.

#### REASONS FOR REFERRALS FOR EVALUATIONS 1966-1968

Adoption .....	595
Foster home placement .....	249
Children's homes placement .....	484
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled .....	589
Petition to the Eugenics Board .....	239
Behavior problem .....	2,138
Educational problem (Includes 219 for Special Classes) .....	2,596
Vocational problem .....	787
Admission to school for the retarded .....	395
Disability Determination for disabled child's benefits .....	151
Other reasons .....	231
Total .....	8,452*

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\*Total exceeds the number of cases evaluated since some cases have more than one source of referral or more than one reason for referral.

In addition to interviews and evaluations of clients, staff psychologists held a total of 12,885 conferences relating to these interviews and evaluations.

They also served the child evaluation clinics held once a month at the health departments in Morganton, Oxford, and Warrenton, and the monthly developmental evaluation clinic at Oxford. Diagnostic and consultative services were also given to the Headstart Program in Duplin, Pender, and Sampson counties.

#### *Consultative Services*

Staff psychologists participated in 48 psychiatric consultation sessions planned for 25 county departments by the Staff Development Section. The



psychiatric consultations consist of a series of case conferences with the team, composed of the agency psychiatrist, a staff psychologist, and a social worker from the Staff Development Section. Through these discussions caseworkers from the county departments of public welfare gain insight into the dynamics of the problems involved in a case and receive suggestions as to how they may best work with the individual and with other similar cases which they may encounter. Staff psychologists also assisted with 27 staff development sessions or workshops for caseworkers and supervisors.

Other activities of the psychologists included participating in the Professional Training Conference on Mentally and Neurologically Handicapped Children in Winston-Salem, sponsored by the United States Children's Bureau and in the workshop on Community Placement of the Mentally Handicapped. One psychologist conducted a research project on school readiness of preschool children from AFDC families in Durham County. Two professional journals carried articles about the project, the findings of which showed that only 20 percent of children from deprived environments are ready for first grade at age six.

#### LICENSING OF PRIVATE NON-MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR INEBRIATES

Eight non-medical facilities offering religious rehabilitative treatment for alcoholics were inspected by the agency psychiatrist who works on a part-time basis. The regulations and standards governing the licensing of these facilities as well as private non-medical mental institutions and homes for the mentally ill and mentally retarded were revised during this biennium.

During the biennium the following institutions were granted full licenses: Bethel Colony of Mercy, Inc., Lenoir; Damascus Home for Women, Snow Camp; Good Shepherd Home and Clinic, Inc., Lake Waccamaw; and Grace Home, Inc., Boone. While a new building was in process of construction Hebron Colony, Inc., Boone, operated on a provisional license, but by the time of the June inspection in 1968 it again qualified for full licensure. Friendship House, Inc., Winston-Salem, had a full license for 1966-67 but operated on a six-months' provisional license from July 1 through December of 1967 because of failure to comply with fire and safety requirements. However, a full license was issued as of January 1, 1968. Damascus Home for Men, Snow Camp, operated under provisional licenses during 1966-67 because of failure to meet the recommendations of the sanitation inspector. However, conditions improved to such an extent that the facility was granted a full license for the year 1967-68. The House of Prayer, Jamestown, operated under provisional licenses during the entire biennium because of failure to attain satisfactory sanitation standards and to meet safety requirements in the construction of their new building. At the time of the last inspection it was recommended that the facility cease operation until these standards could be met.

## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SECTION

The Public Assistance Section has responsibility for old age assistance, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and aid to families with dependent children. These are programs funded by county, State, and Federal appropriations, with the larger portion of funds coming from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Policy is based on laws enacted by Congress, the North Carolina General Assembly, and regulations approved by the State Board of Public Welfare.

The Section also has responsibility for implementation of the federally required quality control process; the administration of the Title V program under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; and for carrying out the agency's obligation in the direct distribution of surplus commodities and the food stamp program in cooperation with the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture's Consumer and Marketing Service. An additional responsibility legally assigned to the Chief of the Section is to serve as a member of the State Board of Allotments and Appeal which includes among other duties, reviewing all appeal hearings involving public assistance cases.

### TRENDS IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Table 26 shows recoveries under the old age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled lien laws.

TABLE 26—RECOVERIES UNDER THE LIEN LAWS

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE	
1954-56	\$203,325.00
1956-58	200,853.00
1958-60	306,755.00
1960-62	294,690.00
1962-64	660,888.00
1964-66	694,959.00
1966-68	727,373.97

#### AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED\*

1964-66	\$ 24,827.00
1966-68	158,321.54

\*Law enacted by the 1963 General Assembly

Table 27 gives the public assistance trend in the number of recipients and average payments since the establishment of each program, and Chart 1 shows the public assistance recipient trend from 1964 to 1968.



TABLE 27—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TREND IN NORTH CAROLINA

Fiscal Year	Old Age Assistance		Aid to Families with Dependent Children		Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled	
	Average Monthly Number of Recipients	Average Monthly Payment	Average Monthly Number of Recipients	Average Monthly Payment	Average Monthly Number of Recipients	Average Monthly Payment
			(Families)			
1937-38	19,687	\$ 9.35	4,227	\$ 16.09	.....	.....
1938-39	31,610	9.41	7,729	15.33	.....	.....
1939-40	34,848	10.00	8,431	15.79	.....	.....
1940-41	36,853	10.12	9,659	16.76	.....	.....
1941-42	38,868	10.24	9,912	16.95	.....	.....
1942-43	38,469	10.45	8,943	17.57	.....	.....
1943-44	34,973	10.87	6,955	19.55	.....	.....
1944-45	32,975	11.84	6,204	22.96	.....	.....
1945-46	32,825	13.44	6,217	26.80	.....	.....
1946-47	35,628	16.20	6,985	32.29	.....	.....
1947-48	41,934	18.06	8,467	35.27	.....	.....
1948-49	49,228	20.23	10,614	39.51	.....	.....
1949-50	58,238	21.82	13,772	42.74	.....	.....
1950-51	61,748	22.29	16,028	44.10	2,226*	\$26.84
1951-52	54,249	23.52	16,878	46.51	4,102	27.24
1952-53	50,950	28.10	16,920	54.03	6,331	33.27
1953-54	50,869	30.15	17,322	58.41	8,255	35.54
1954-55	51,618	30.91	18,822	60.97	10,272	36.48
1955-56	57,676	31.50	19,348	61.69	12,184	37.24
1956-57	51,674	33.48	20,093	65.38	14,028	38.32
1957-58	51,179	35.25	22,588	69.19	15,470	39.61
1958-59	50,575	37.36	25,453	72.83	17,126	42.52
1959-60	49,275	39.56	26,115	75.67	18,332	44.50
1960-61	47,917	42.17	27,225	76.99	19,367	47.42
1961-62	46,511	44.56	28,269	81.97	20,524	51.26
1962-63	44,764	47.44	27,731	86.95	21,060	54.84
1963-64	43,623	50.32	27,172	91.63	21,199	57.81
1964-65	42,903	52.42	26,414	94.58	21,858	60.01
1965-66	42,224	54.13	26,140	97.26	22,296	61.52
1966-67	40,206	58.06	25,814	100.65	22,695	64.36
1967-68	38,923	64.52	26,045	104.27	23,300	68.84

\*First payments for aid to the permanently and totally disabled were made for March 1951

**CHART 1—FIVE YEAR TOTAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
RECIPIENT TREND FOR NORTH CAROLINA**

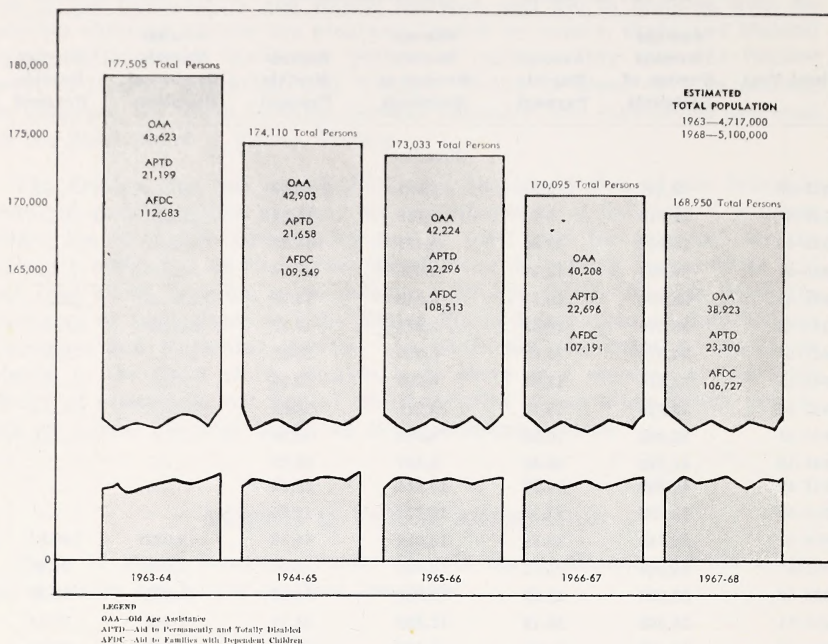


Table 28 shows, for the period 1959-1968, by categories, the average monthly number of persons receiving public assistance in relation to the population of the State. It is interesting to note that the percentage of the population receiving public assistance showed an increase only one year. Chart 2 depicts this graphically.

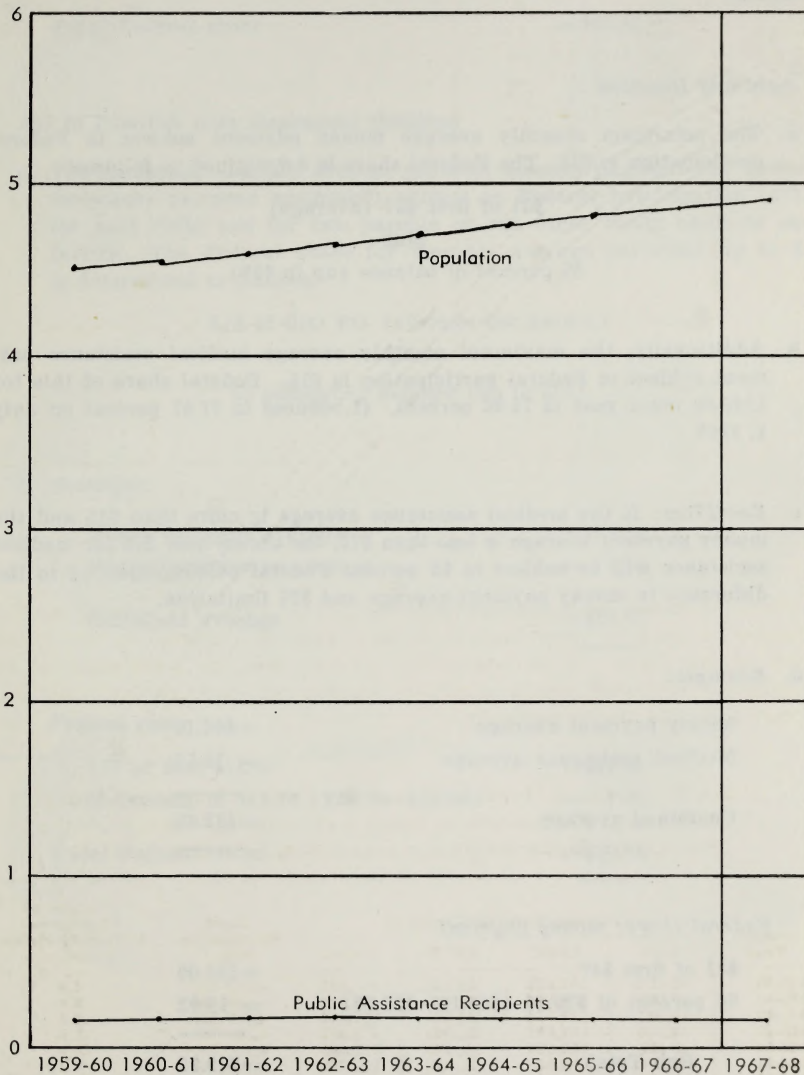
**TABLE 28—AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND PERCENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, 1959-1960—1967-68**

Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Caseload				State Population July 1	Percent of Population Receiving Public Assistance
	OAA	AFDC	APTD	Total		
1959-60	49,275	103,473	18,332	171,080	4,519,088	3.8
1960-61	47,917	108,062	19,367	175,346	4,556,155	3.8
1961-62	46,511	112,374	20,524	179,409	4,617,934	3.9
1962-63	44,764	113,037	21,060	178,861	4,667,357	3.8
1963-64	43,623	112,683	21,199	177,505	4,716,780	3.8
1964-65	42,903	109,549	21,858	174,310	4,766,203	3.7
1965-66	42,224	108,513	22,296	173,033	4,815,626	3.6
1966-67	40,206	107,191	22,695	170,092	4,865,049	3.5
1967-68	38,923	106,727	23,300	168,950	4,914,472	3.4



**CHART 2—POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA AND  
AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING  
MONEY PAYMENTS 1959-60—1967-68**

Millions of  
Persons



*Federal Participation in Public Assistance Payments as of June 30, 1968*

Public assistance participation rates now in use were established by the 1965 amendments to the Social Security Act. For each of the programs, the rates are based on a state-wide average payment per individual; the average for each county is not considered. The payment is made up of two parts: money payment to recipient and medical assistance payment on behalf of recipient.

*Aged and Disabled*

- a. The maximum monthly average money payment subject to Federal participation is \$75. The Federal share is determined as follows:

\$31 of first \$37 (average)  
plus  
65 percent of balance (up to \$38)

- b. Additionally, the maximum monthly average medical assistance payment subject to Federal participation is \$15. Federal share of this for 1968-69 fiscal year is 72.56 percent. It reduces to 71.07 percent on July 1, 1969.

- c. *Exception:* If the medical assistance average is more than \$15 and the money payment average is less than \$75, the excess over \$15 for medical assistance will be subject to 65 percent Federal participation up to the difference in money payment average and \$75 limitation.

- d. *Example:*

Money payment average	== \$66.10
Medical assistance average	= 16.52
	<hr/>
Combined average	== \$82.62
	<hr/>

*Federal share: money payment*

\$31 of first \$37	== \$31.00
65 percent of \$29.10 (\$66.10—\$37.00)	= 18.92
	<hr/>
Sub Total	== \$49.92
	<hr/>



*Federal share: medical*

72.56 percent of \$15.00	= \$10.88
--------------------------	-----------

65 percent of \$1.52	= 1.05
----------------------	--------

Sub Total	= \$11.93
-----------	-----------

Total Federal share	= \$61.85
---------------------	-----------

*Aid to Families with Dependent Children*

- a. The maximum monthly average payment (money payment and medical assistance payment combined) subject to Federal participation is \$32 for each child and for two parents or one other needy adult in each family. The Federal share for monthly average payments up to \$32 is determined as follows:

5/6 of first \$18 (average per person)

plus

65 percent of balance (up to \$14)

*b. Example:*

Money payment average	= \$25.23
-----------------------	-----------

Medical assistance average	= 4.53
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Combined average	= \$29.76
------------------	-----------

*Federal share:*

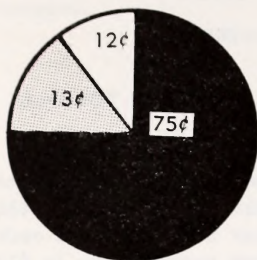
5/6 of first \$18.00	= \$15.00
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65 percent of \$11.76 (\$29.76—\$18.00)	= 7.64
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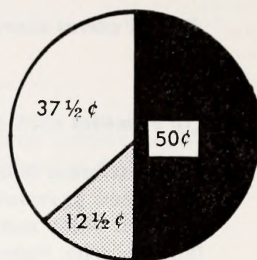
Total Federal share	= \$22.64
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### CHART 3—SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS 1967-68

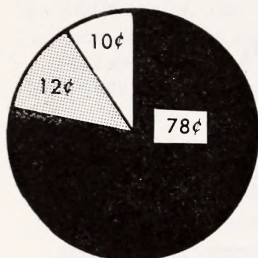
Assistance Payments  
Dollar



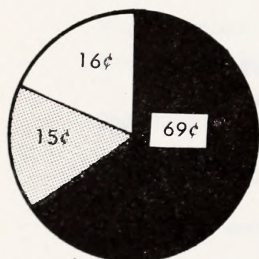
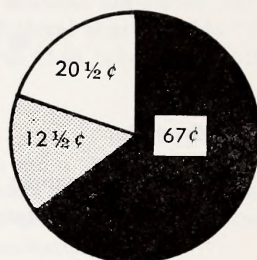
Administrative  
Dollar



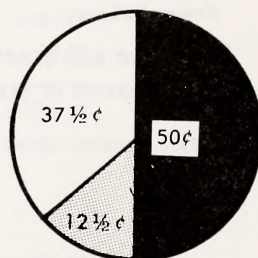
Old Age  
Assistance



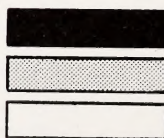
Aid to Families  
with Dependent  
Children



Aid to the  
Permanently and  
Totally Disabled



Legend



Federal  
State  
County



*Participation in County Expenditures*

The cost of public welfare programs for which there was State and Federal participation in the 100 counties for 1966-67 was \$108,786,700. Of this amount, 69.04 percent were Federal funds; 14.32 percent, State funds; and 16.64 percent, county funds. These expenditures included money payments for assistance, medical assistance, boarding homes for children, surplus commodity and food stamp programs, and aid to county welfare administration including child welfare workers. For the year 1967-68, expenditures were \$117,123,347 of which 67.90 percent were Federal funds; 14.54 percent, State funds; and 17.56 percent, county funds. See Table 29 and Chart 4.

TABLE 29—PARTICIPATION IN COUNTY EXPENDITURES  
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1968

	Total Expenditure	Federal Share Amount	Federal Share Percent	State Share Amount	State Share Percent	County Share Amount	County Share Percent
	\$	\$		\$		\$	
Alamance	1,271,146.00	826,996.84	65.06	164,774.48	12.96	279,374.68	21.98
Alexander	386,777.44	269,619.31	69.71	64,133.95	16.58	53,024.18	13.71
Alleghany	389,104.41	271,978.26	69.90	79,083.02	20.32	38,043.13	9.78
Anson	698,184.86	500,246.05	71.65	100,978.19	14.46	96,960.62	13.89
Ashe	780,037.80	549,287.73	70.42	147,356.56	18.89	83,393.51	10.69
Avery	467,536.91	332,553.38	71.13	88,883.24	19.01	46,100.29	9.86
Beaufort	1,195,249.76	865,202.13	72.39	170,955.99	14.30	159,091.64	13.31
Bertie	968,662.99	701,345.17	72.40	159,812.58	16.50	107,505.24	11.10
Bladen	800,248.82	583,599.68	72.93	133,663.06	15.45	92,986.08	11.62
Brunswick	613,297.98	448,392.53	73.11	96,291.16	15.70	68,614.29	11.19
Buncombe	1,952,431.75	1,313,628.09	67.28	253,076.88	12.96	385,726.78	19.76
Burke	924,307.78	554,085.81	59.95	140,990.35	15.25	229,231.62	24.80
Cabarrus	1,113,443.82	716,255.42	64.33	164,209.75	14.75	232,378.65	20.92
Caldwell	921,804.68	609,466.57	66.12	133,052.38	14.43	179,285.73	19.45
Camden	117,877.72	81,877.45	69.46	22,774.04	19.32	13,226.23	11.22
Carteret	658,577.79	423,180.28	64.26	103,401.30	15.70	131,996.21	20.04
Caswell	679,184.90	465,157.40	68.49	128,505.88	18.92	85,521.62	12.59
Catawba	1,396,701.10	842,291.39	60.31	195,721.97	14.01	358,687.74	25.68
Chatham	474,401.00	306,855.96	64.68	66,266.85	13.97	101,278.19	21.35
Cherokee	535,415.65	382,925.89	71.52	84,899.22	15.86	67,590.54	12.62
Chowan	237,114.73	173,619.34	73.22	31,944.08	13.47	31,551.31	13.31
Clay	291,703.69	210,795.25	72.26	56,650.05	19.42	24,258.39	8.32
Cleveland	1,989,581.66	1,359,615.86	68.34	290,746.17	14.61	339,219.63	17.05
Columbus	1,042,684.95	743,538.89	71.31	140,188.43	13.44	158,957.63	15.25
Craven	1,944,962.33	1,343,658.69	69.08	286,946.03	14.76	314,357.61	16.16
Cumberland	3,708,073.45	2,483,324.49	66.97	497,594.65	13.42	727,154.31	19.61
Currituck	165,784.18	110,031.50	66.37	31,572.02	19.04	24,180.66	14.59
Dare	198,915.49	129,107.34	64.91	31,447.52	15.81	38,360.63	19.28
Davidson	1,211,229.61	789,238.52	65.16	133,895.17	15.18	238,095.92	19.66
Davie	388,101.72	262,084.75	67.53	61,686.09	15.89	64,330.88	16.58
Duplin	893,835.95	640,769.79	71.69	133,490.17	14.93	119,575.99	13.38
Durham	4,960,077.12	3,330,377.31	67.14	642,765.74	12.96	986,934.07	19.90
Edgecombe	1,363,648.37	955,071.06	70.04	183,284.31	13.44	225,293.00	16.52



TABLE 29—PARTICIPATION IN COUNTY EXPENDITURES—(Continued)  
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1968

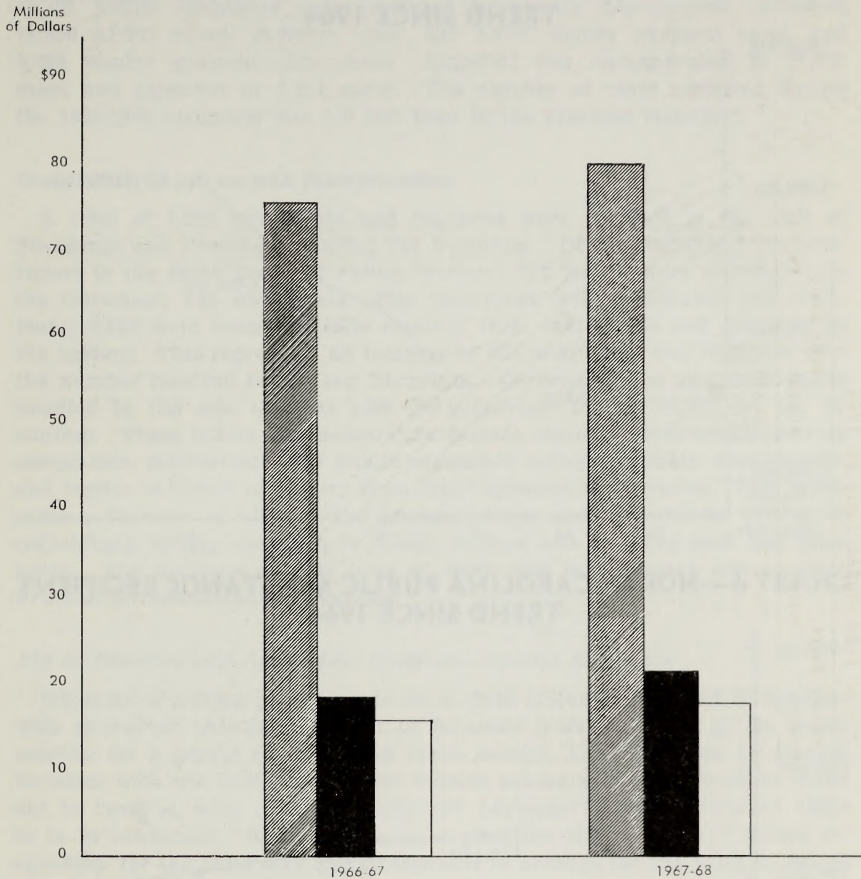
	Total Expenditure	Federal Share Amount	Federal Share Percent	State Share Amount	State Share Percent	County Share Amount	County Share Percent
Forsyth	7,194,956.32	4,657,806.56	64.74	1,046,143.38	14.54	1,491,006.38	20.72
Franklin	902,614.43	641,507.10	71.07	153,474.21	17.00	107,633.12	11.93
Gaston	2,737,036.21	1,773,051.70	64.78	357,695.69	13.07	606,288.82	22.15
Gates	196,972.80	135,922.99	69.01	35,355.61	17.95	25,694.20	13.04
Graham	160,996.10	111,821.91	69.46	28,150.85	17.48	21,023.34	13.06
Granville	443,719.82	297,804.98	67.05	65,626.81	14.79	80,588.03	18.16
Greene	286,405.59	191,432.06	66.84	43,549.55	15.21	51,423.98	17.95
Guilford	6,142,018.30	3,849,583.12	62.68	880,979.30	14.34	1,411,455.88	22.98
Halifax	1,541,774.16	1,082,561.84	70.22	204,284.53	13.25	254,927.79	16.53
Harnett	1,551,640.28	1,071,225.34	69.04	246,000.10	15.85	234,414.84	15.11
Haywood	883,501.42	624,735.83	70.71	116,270.62	13.16	142,494.97	16.13
Henderson	725,442.29	471,149.93	64.95	106,939.53	14.74	147,352.83	20.31
Hertford	513,721.72	374,788.17	72.96	68,627.00	13.36	70,306.55	13.68
Hoke	352,838.93	246,789.36	69.94	50,373.06	14.28	55,676.51	15.78
Hyde	204,268.31	145,058.66	71.01	42,047.71	20.59	17,161.94	8.40
Iredell	993,368.40	654,247.60	65.86	141,574.10	14.25	197,546.70	19.89
Jackson	612,556.09	435,059.74	71.02	113,827.70	18.59	63,668.65	10.39
Johnston	2,271,074.66	1,599,165.07	70.41	369,775.05	16.29	302,134.54	13.30
Jones	465,301.93	334,392.62	71.87	88,761.92	19.08	42,147.39	9.05
Lee	668,540.41	460,475.71	68.88	91,466.97	13.68	116,597.73	17.44
Lenoir	1,246,326.25	868,705.20	69.70	166,466.58	13.36	211,154.47	16.94
Lincoln	571,770.94	381,761.23	66.77	84,030.18	14.70	105,979.53	18.53
Macon	234,493.29	159,364.08	67.97	35,911.56	15.31	39,217.65	16.72
Madison	784,675.32	568,937.13	72.51	141,791.74	18.07	73,946.45	9.42
Martin	528,809.07	373,582.84	70.12	70,759.89	13.28	88,466.34	16.60
McDowell	538,277.86	346,440.64	65.58	79,299.23	15.01	102,537.99	19.41
Mecklenburg	7,040,785.06	4,433,231.06	62.97	961,784.22	13.66	1,645,769.78	23.37
Mitchell	740,659.25	537,312.82	72.55	125,937.15	17.00	77,409.28	10.45
Montgomery	538,104.18	377,142.32	70.08	82,525.49	15.34	78,436.37	14.58
Moore	894,085.47	632,593.83	70.75	121,212.62	13.56	140,279.02	15.69
Nash	1,477,147.80	1,055,796.73	71.48	184,260.25	12.47	237,090.82	16.05
New Hanover	1,962,954.38	1,323,965.38	67.45	272,489.15	13.88	366,499.85	18.67
Northampton	1,091,254.13	798,530.16	73.18	168,555.50	15.44	124,168.47	11.38

TABLE 29—PARTICIPATION IN COUNTY EXPENDITURES—(Continued)  
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1968




	Total Expenditure	Federal Share		State Share		County Share	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Onslow	1,587,008.44	1,100,247.24	69.33	230,230.27	14.51	256,530.93	16.16
Orange	883,097.89	587,655.09	66.54	122,371.57	13.86	173,071.23	19.60
Pamlico	304,856.67	208,816.31	68.50	55,912.04	18.34	40,128.32	13.16
Pasquotank	491,253.92	339,448.80	69.10	65,500.10	13.33	86,305.02	17.57
Pender	347,259.47	249,254.51	71.78	57,908.11	16.68	40,096.85	11.54
Perquimans	334,932.92	235,697.83	70.37	59,250.92	17.69	39,984.17	11.94
Person	1,235,400.52	846,791.49	68.54	202,868.05	16.42	185,740.98	15.04
Pitt	1,764,716.46	1,225,402.87	69.44	227,664.47	12.90	311,649.12	17.66
Polk	371,781.14	260,661.87	70.11	63,305.05	17.03	47,814.22	12.86
Randolph	914,373.14	618,243.21	67.61	126,371.21	13.82	169,758.72	18.57
Richmond	1,381,290.29	981,396.74	71.05	205,335.76	14.87	194,557.79	14.08
Robeson	2,151,986.28	1,529,846.79	71.09	321,819.63	14.95	300,319.86	13.96
Rockingham	2,059,056.26	1,415,807.23	68.76	279,596.54	13.58	363,652.49	17.66
Rowan	1,734,914.74	1,135,160.46	65.43	242,121.21	13.96	357,633.07	20.61
Rutherford	1,526,017.38	1,049,024.41	68.74	237,643.40	15.57	239,348.57	15.69
Sampson	1,173,364.12	833,394.77	71.03	180,885.50	15.42	159,083.85	13.55
Scotland	1,215,445.13	865,936.85	71.24	183,711.48	15.12	165,796.80	13.64
Stanly	502,300.99	323,674.40	64.44	74,023.12	14.74	104,603.47	20.82
Stokes	476,146.19	328,411.31	68.97	73,244.67	15.38	74,490.21	15.64
Surry	1,054,657.20	725,538.71	68.79	141,448.26	13.41	187,670.23	17.80
Swain	390,977.45	279,095.72	71.38	77,330.61	19.78	34,551.12	8.84
Transylvania	251,745.04	173,377.46	68.87	37,056.59	14.72	41,310.99	16.41
Tyrrell	285,451.51	208,121.06	72.91	52,256.36	18.31	25,074.09	8.78
Union	608,838.78	410,244.94	67.38	85,005.37	13.96	113,588.47	18.66
Vance	1,013,251.40	739,231.38	72.96	132,563.74	13.08	141,456.28	13.96
Wake	4,456,662.71	3,072,326.80	68.94	607,036.18	13.62	777,299.73	17.44
Warren	658,528.13	477,881.18	72.57	103,744.90	15.75	76,902.05	11.68
Washington	283,243.12	204,609.46	72.24	37,364.57	13.19	41,269.09	14.57
Watauga	496,822.86	355,105.49	71.48	84,075.99	16.92	57,641.38	11.60
Wayne	2,082,252.38	1,449,403.48	70.63	261,720.34	12.75	341,128.56	16.82
Wilkes	1,475,521.16	1,003,186.50	67.99	247,621.86	16.78	224,712.80	15.23
Wilson	1,426,496.57	1,014,141.99	71.09	179,317.75	12.57	233,036.83	16.34
Yadkin	537,148.73	357,875.72	66.63	87,451.12	16.28	91,821.89	17.09
Yancey	444,350.20	331,510.41	74.61	74,572.31	16.78	38,267.48	8.61
Total	\$117,123,346.77	\$79,528,344.32	67.90	\$17,025,318.58	14.54	\$20,569,683.87	17.56



**CHART 4—PARTICIPATION IN COUNTY EXPENDITURES  
1966-67 AND 1967-68**



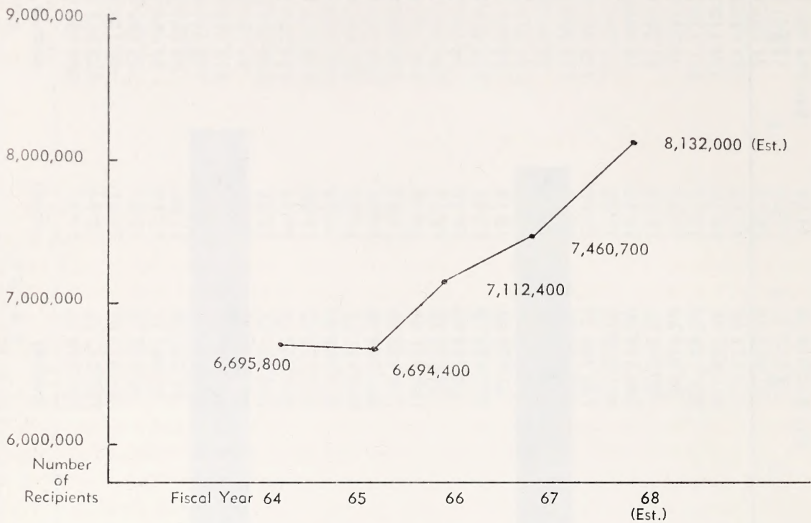
Legend:

 Federal  
 County  
 State

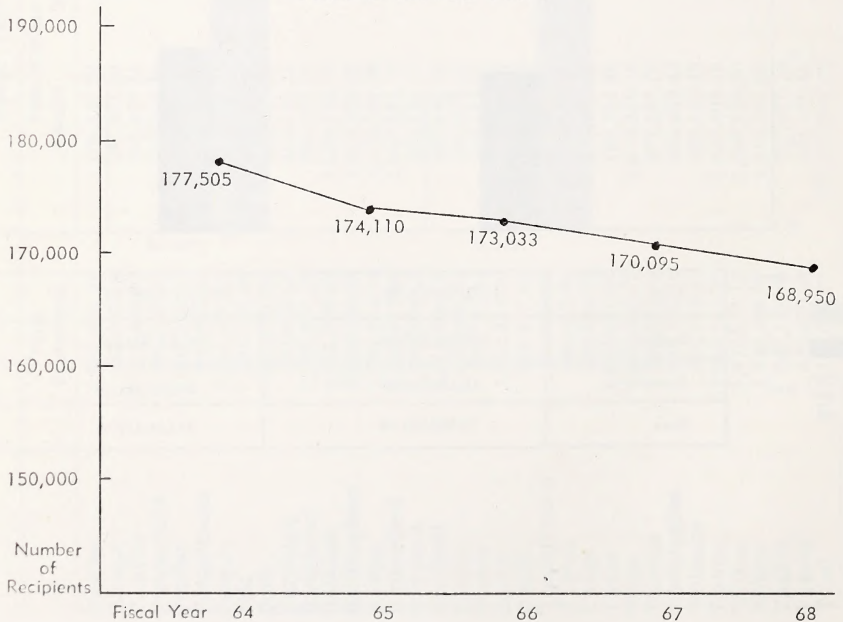
Total	\$108,786,700.00	\$117,123,347.00
Federal	75,102,122.00	79,528,344.00
County	18,101,524.00	20,569,684.00
State	15,583,054.00	17,025,319.00

Charts 5 and 6 relate the public assistance trend in North Carolina with that in the United States.

**CHART 5—UNITED STATES PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT TREND SINCE 1964**



**CHART 6—NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT TREND SINCE 1964**





## STAFF SERVICES

*Medical Review Team*

The State Medical Review Team during the biennium reviewed a total of 29,191 public assistance cases referred by county departments including 19,000 APTD money payment cases, 532 AFDC money payment cases, and 9,659 vendor payment only cases. Approval was recommended in 27,757 cases and rejection in 2,434 cases. The number of cases reviewed during the 1966-1968 biennium was 410 less than in the previous biennium.

*Complaints, Inquiries and Interpretation*

A total of 7,906 complaints and inquiries were received in the Unit of Standards and Procedures during the biennium. Of this number 3,714 were letters to the State Board of Public Welfare; 713 letters were referred from the Governor; 545 were State office interviews with applicants and recipients; 2,934 were telephone calls received from individuals and returned by the agency. This represents an increase of 359 complaints and inquiries over the number received in the last biennium. Correspondence and memoranda handled by the case analysts and the supervisor totaled 10,350 for the biennium. These letters and memoranda include replies to individuals making complaints, interpretation of public assistance policy to county departments, and replies to letters of inquiry from other agencies and persons. This represents a decrease of 8,346 in the correspondence and memoranda written to individuals, county directors of public welfare and to State staff last biennium. The decrease in this area of work has been largely due to Data Processing reports sent to counties.

*Aid to Families with Dependent Children—Special Education*

When an education plan is made for a child included in an aid to families with dependent children payment to be away from the home of the payee relative for a period of more than three months, the plan must be cleared by letter with the Public Assistance Section before it is put into effect if the aid to families with dependent children payment for the individual child is to be continued. Because of a local situation the parent or relative responsible for the child may find it desirable to arrange for the child to attend school in a different environment where the educational opportunities are more suitable to the child's needs than the school facilities at home. During the biennium, 161 children were approved for a special education plan. Progress reports on these cases are received on a semi-annual basis and reviewed by the social work staff in the Public Assistance Section. During the biennium there was an increase in children participating in the special education plan as a result of legislation extending the eligible age for aid to families with dependent children from age 18 to 21. The provision now enables children to attend schools of higher education and vocational training.

*Aid to Families with Dependent Children—Foster Home Care*

The aid to families with dependent children plan permits continuation of the payment to children placed in licensed foster homes when care in their

own home is not suitable and they are removed by judicial action. The continuation of the payment is contingent upon a service plan to rehabilitate the home to the point that the children may be returned to a parent or to a relative who is capable of maintaining a home for them. During the biennium 1966-1968, 36 plans for the placement of children under this program were received from county departments of public welfare. Of this number, 24 met the criteria for approval. During the same period 20 cases were terminated as a result of successful planning or not continuing to meet the requirements during the period of placement. During the biennium the total number of children in foster care under this plan was 118.

#### *Protective Payment Cases*

Regulation provides for the use of protective payments in aid to families with dependent children cases when it is determined that the payee in the case fails to use the assistance funds for the purpose for which they are intended. During the biennium 1966-1968, three cases were submitted to the Public Assistance Section for approval. Of this number, only two met the requirements. Fifteen children were included in the two plans for protective payments. At the end of the biennium, both cases had been terminated.

#### *Personal Representatives and Guardians*

The use of the law authorizing appointment of a personal representative to serve as payee for any recipient who is incapable of using his assistance payment continues to increase. On June 30, 1968, there was a total of 1,707 personal representative appointments to serve for 355 OAA recipients, 349 for AFDC recipients and 1,003 for APTD recipients, which was an increase of 181 during the biennium. There was a total of 148 legal guardians serving 64 OAA recipients, three AFDC recipients and 81 APTD recipients. In addition there was a total of 11 trustees or receivers for three OAA recipients, one AFDC recipient, and seven APTD recipients.

#### *Suspected Fraud Cases Reviewed*

Regulations require county departments of public welfare to submit suspected fraud cases to the Public Assistance Section for review following the determination by county welfare boards of suspected fraud. During the biennium, 149 cases were received and a total of 163 reviews were completed. Recommendations were made for fiscal adjustments in cases not meeting the requirements for the finding of suspected fraud.

#### *Cuban Refugee Program*

Under policies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, financial assistance is available to any needy Cuban refugee. Federal funds are used to meet the cost of basic maintenance and supporting services as well as the cost of medical care. At the end of June 1968 there were eight Cuban refugee families involving 12 persons receiving assistance under the program. During the biennium 11 counties participated in the Cuban Refugee Program.



*Other Activities*

During the biennium this Section was involved in a variety of activities related to the development of the public assistance program. One important activity involved work of the committee appointed to study the public assistance budget, the recommendations of which were reported to the State Board of Public Welfare in March 1967. The Board approved increases for food and clothing allowances in individual public assistance budgets; however, the 1967 General Assembly failed to appropriate necessary funds for the increases, resulting in the payments remaining at substantially the same level they were in 1952. Other activities included preparation of questionnaires for counties to report on the status of the AFDC Defined Service program for analysis; committee meetings with Staff Development personnel to revise the plan for services to public assistance applicants and recipients with special emphasis on the revision of the AFDC Defined Service requirements; preparation of schedules for case reading reviews by field representatives to evaluate the AFDC Defined Service programs in counties; evaluation of staffing patterns for AFDC Defined Services in 20 counties; collaboration with the Child Welfare Section in developing a statement of criteria to evaluate the suitability of mothers for employment; liaison between the job placement supervisor at the North Carolina Department of Correction and the Public Assistance Section to transmit information on the Work-Release program; conferences with Prison Department officials in regard to revising procedures for the Work Release program and upgrading the income scale; review of cases referred by the Medical Services Division concerning methods of age verifications; supervision of transfer cases from one county to another and checking the recipient count; coordination of procedures with Data Processing; interviews with students applying for educational leave grants; conferences with social work students; conferences with Social Security representatives on the revision of a form used by county welfare departments for the clearance of information with Social Security district offices; participation in a committee for the development of a plan for the certification for medical assistance of persons aged 65 and over in State mental hospitals.

**APPEALS**

During the fiscal period 1966-67, the State Board of Allotments and Appeal received 184 requests for appeal hearings. Since 88 cases were pending as of June 30, 1965, the total number in process for the year was 272. Hearings were held in 147 cases and disposition was made in 58 cases without formal hearings. (A case is disposed of without a formal hearing on the basis of a written request from the appellant withdrawing his request for appeal or when an appellant, without notice, fails to appear for the hearing and does not answer subsequent correspondence indicating his desire for the hearing to be rescheduled.) In the 147 cases in which hearings were held, the State Board of Allotments and Appeal upheld county departments of public welfare in 110 cases and in 37 cases the decision was in favor of the appellant. The chief issues in the 205 cases disposed of were determination of need, 99; deprivation of parental support and care, 36; delay in processing an appli-

cation, one; disability, 31; unspecified, 31; and other, seven. There were 67 cases pending as of June 30, 1966.

During fiscal period 1967-68, 272 requests for appeal hearings were received, making the total in process for the year 307. Hearings were held in 178 cases and 50 cases were disposed of without hearings. In the 178 hearings, county departments of public welfare were upheld in 157 cases and in 21 cases, the decision was in favor of the appellant. The chief issues in the 228 cases disposed of were determination of need, 148; deprivation of parental support and care, 15; residence, one; delay in county's action on applications, three; disability, 32; unspecified, 19; other, 10. There were 79 cases pending as of June 30, 1968.

### QUALITY CONTROL

The State Department of Public Welfare is responsible for supervising the counties' administration of the public assistance programs which received Federal matching funds. Part of the supervision is done through a continuing quality control review of the counties' actions in determining eligibility, ineligibility and the amount of payment. The quality control analysts reinvestigate a sample of public assistance case actions recently completed by the county welfare departments.

One immediate objective is to ascertain the extent to which eligibility and the amounts of payment are properly established. Analyses of findings of the reviews disclose few payments to persons who do not meet the eligibility requirements. Reviews done during the 1966-1968 biennium show an eligibility rate 98.1 percent. This compares with a rate of 97.8 percent found in the 1964-1966 biennium. The rate of eligibility was higher for AFDC, at 99.1 percent, than for the adult categories, at 97.3 percent. In the 1964-1966 sample of 99.3 percent of the AFDC cases reviewed were found to be eligible and 96.8 percent of the adult cases. Analyses show the amount of the payment to be either too little or too much in 27.6 percent of the cases reviewed during the 1966-1968 biennium. Underpayments and overpayments occurred with equal frequency and averaged about \$10.25 each. The rate of incorrect payment during the previous biennium was 26.8 percent. The payment was too little in 16.8 percent of them, and in 10 percent was an overpayment. Comparisons between North Carolina and national averages show North Carolina about average in establishing eligibility but a little below average in establishing the correct amount of payment. For 1967, recipients were eligible for a payment in approximately 98 percent of the cases reviewed in both the North Carolina and the national samples. The amount of the payment was correct in about 72 percent of the cases in North Carolina, while it was correct in about 79 percent of the cases in the national sample.

State office analyses of the analysts' comments point up the parts of county practice where performance is weak. Analyses of the reasons for the defects permit efforts at corrective measures to be directed to removing the cause. The larger purpose of a quality control system is to improve future performance.



## FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The benefits of the food assistance programs, both food stamps and commodity distribution, to public assistance recipients and non-public assistance low-income families during the 1966-68 biennium continued to be an important component of public welfare.

Both programs are available to counties on a voluntary basis and must be requested by county commissioners. The commodity distribution program may be initiated upon request to the State Department of Agriculture and can be functioning within 30 days after approval. Food stamp program participation is dependent upon availability of Federal funds, a factor which somewhat restricts participation. Eligibility standards are the same for both programs, basically, dependent upon household size, status and composition, and the amount of net monthly income. The net monthly income limitations were raised during January 1968, bringing the scale into line with the net income standards used for public assistance recipients. This action raised income eligibility standards by about 20 percent and made program participation available to thousands of families heretofore ineligible. The scale of income limitation for both food assistance programs is now:

Number of Persons	Net Monthly Income
1	\$110.00
2	140.00
3	170.00
4	195.00
5	215.00
6	230.00
7	240.00
8	255.00
9	270.00
10	280.00

For each person over 10, add \$15.00

*Commodity Distribution Program*

The commodity distribution program, initiated in North Carolina in 1961, has increased progressively from less than one-third of the counties in 1962 to 71 counties during the 1966-68 biennium. Administered by the State Department of Agriculture, certification of eligibility is the responsibility of the State Department of Public Welfare through county departments of public welfare. Food is distributed from locations in county seats and has consisted of canned chopped meat, corn meal, flour, rice, dry milk, lard, dry beans, butter, peanut butter, rolled wheat, cheese, grits, dried eggs, split peas, raisins, and instant potatoes. Additional foods, designed to increase nutritional intake, will soon be added by the Consumer and Marketing Service.

Although availability of employment and seasonal trends had an effect on participation, a monthly average of about 150,000 persons took part in the commodity distribution program. The average monthly cost of the donated

food, borne by the United States Department of Agriculture, had an estimated retail value of \$950,000.00. Administrative cost is borne by the county with a portion of that cost offset by the State Department of Agriculture. Five counties, Sampson, Pender, Duplin, Stokes, and Caswell, were designated as "low-income, target counties" by the United States Department of Agriculture and receive 100 percent Federal financial support for the administration of their programs.

During the 1966-68 biennium, the following 71 counties participated in the commodity distribution program:

Alamance	Beaufort	Carteret	Currituck	Gates	Alexander
Brunswick	Cherokee	Davidson	Graham	Alleghany	Burke
Clay	Davie	Greene	Anson	Cabarrus	Columbus
Duplin	Guilford	Ashe	Caldwell	Craven	Edgecombe
Harnett	Avery	Camden	Cumberland	Gaston	Haywood
Henderson	Macon	Pamlico	Rowan	Wake	Hertford
Madison	Pasquotank	Rutherford	Warren	Hoke	McDowell
Pender	Scotland	Washington	Hyde	Mecklenburg	Perquimans
Stokes	Watauga	Jackson	Mitchell	Pitt	Swain
Wayne	Johnston	Montgomery	Richmond	Transylvania	Wilkes
Jones	New Hanover	Robeson	Tyrrell	Wilson	Lenoir
Onslow	Rockingham	Vance	Yadkin	Yancey	

#### *Food Stamp Program*

Nash County initiated the food stamp program in North Carolina as a pilot county beginning November 1, 1962. The program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, Consumer and Marketing Service, became permanent with the passage of Public Law 88-525, the Food Stamp Act of 1964, and is now effective in the following additional counties: Halifax, Martin, Northampton, Surry, Forsyth, Bertie, Chowan, Franklin, Granville, Lee, Moore, Person, Orange, Chatham, Dare, New Hanover, Scotland, Cabarrus, Durham, Cleveland, Harnett, Bladen, Union, Greene and Brunswick.

Certification of needy families and issuance of food stamps are responsibilities of public welfare. Eligible families exchange the money they would normally be expected to spend for food, in relation to income and family size, for food coupons worth more in spending value. The difference between the amount they pay and the total value of the coupons represents free or bonus coupons paid for by the Federal Government. Families use their coupons to buy food in local retail stores at existing prices. Except for certain imported items, any food for human consumption may be purchased. Grocers redeem coupons through banks or wholesalers. Banks and wholesalers redeem coupons through the Federal Reserve Banks.

The average amount of food coupons spent each month per individual is about \$13.00 of which approximately half represents the bonus coupons. The other half is paid by the client. The spending of the bonus coupons adds the equivalent of a new industry to the economy of participating counties. The total cash amount of food coupons issued in the State during fiscal year 1968 was \$6,540,088.00. Of this amount \$3,510,902.61 was spent by participating families and Federal funds covered the balance of \$3,029,185.39.



In September 1967, the United States Department of Agriculture introduced two factors into the program which greatly benefited recipients. Purchase requirements for the three lowest income groups were reduced from \$2.00 to \$.50 per person per month and the purchase requirement for families participating in the program for the first time was cut in half. The progress made in the food stamp program during the 1966-68 biennium augurs well for the future of the program and for the needy people of the State.

### WORK EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING

In April 1965, under the provisions of Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, North Carolina became one of the first states to initiate a work experience and training program designed to help needy, unemployed parents attain or retain capability for self-support. Federally funded, State supervised, and county administered, the work experience program under the direction of public welfare is unique in that the focus is on both improving the status of the individual and strengthening the total life of the family. In addition to training allowances, financial assistance, and medical services, participants in the Title V projects are provided with various supportive social services such as day care, homemaker services, counseling, etc.

Participation in the Title V program is voluntary and the prospective trainee makes application with the understanding that, according to his educational needs, he will be enrolled in some phase of academic and/or vocational training. He is also expected to accept a work experience assignment selected to provide a carefully supervised setting oriented toward development of personal discipline in the world of work.

In North Carolina there are currently four Title V projects in operation. The Craven County project started in April 1965; the State Administrative project was started in July 1965; Orange County in July 1966; and Forsyth County in September 1966. The State Administrative project involves administration at the State level of the three county projects. Altogether the three county projects have served a total of 744 trainees, of whom 171 are currently enrolled.

Of the 573 trainees who have completed or dropped out of the training, 192 were employed at the time of termination; 29 of these had never been employed prior to entering one of the projects. Salaries for trainees being employed for the first time ranged from \$130 to \$315 in Craven County; \$160 to \$382 in Forsyth County; and \$84 to \$210 in Orange County. The median salary was \$168 in Craven, \$243 in Forsyth, and \$180 in Orange County.

The North Carolina Title V projects which are approved through December 1968, and which have been authorized to receive Federal funds totaling over two million dollars, are demonstrating that combining education, vocational training, work experience and social services is an effective plan through which families whose destitution derives in part from poor employability may be helped toward the goal of self-support. The intangibles of the program are motivation toward new goals, improved morale, self-respect, and independence.

## SERVICES TO THE AGED

During the 1966-68 biennium the Services to Aged Section continued to focus on broadening the scope of the sustaining, preventive and rehabilitative services to the aged and disabled citizens.

During this period the territories of the consultants were adjusted to conform with those of counties served by the four regional State hospitals. This has enabled a more effective liaison with the State hospitals and more opportunity for hospital Social Service staff and the Services to the Aged staff to work together around specific problems. This plan has also resulted in a more coordinated use of community resources for the returning patient. During the biennium, 1,325 patients were able to return to the community through this expanding cooperative program.

In-service training programs for county specialists on the aged and operators of licensed homes have been jointly sponsored by the regional hospitals and the consultants. Through the cooperation of Umstead Hospital a week-long course in remotivation techniques was provided for the consultants and county specialists working with and planning community services for former mental patients. These staff members are now qualifying through practice for certification as teachers who will, in turn, teach classes in remotivation techniques to operators of homes, volunteers and others. This new approach can change the life pattern for many withdrawn and isolated aged and disabled individuals by helping them become concerned with and involved in whatever is going on around them.

For two years, under a grant from the North Carolina Fund, the State Department has sponsored jointly with the Duke University Department of Psychiatry a consultation program for county welfare directors, specialists on the aged, operators of licensed homes, and representatives of other agencies working with older persons. Through this program total needs of the aged are being identified, together with practical means of meeting these needs. This was the first such effort in the country for specialists on the aged in public welfare.

The State Board of Public Welfare is now licensing 702 homes with a total capacity of 8,195. As community resources are extended to enable more of the aged to live in independent or semi-independent living arrangements more selective placement service in licensed homes can be made. However, much remains to be accomplished through use of Homemaker Service, attendant service and improved housing. For those older individuals who, because of physical or emotional disability, are unable to live alone or with relatives, there is increasing need for specialized licensed homes.

During the biennium Wayne, Forsyth and Cleveland counties closed their county homes, reducing the number of counties operating county homes to nine—Alamance, Beaufort, Buncombe, Durham, Gaston, Martin, Union, Vance and Wake.



## **DIVISION OF SPECIAL SERVICES**

Louis G. Christian, *Director*

### **COMMUNITY SERVICES SECTION**

Junius S. Grimes, III, *Chief*

### **JAIL AND DETENTION SERVICES SECTION**

Leslie D. Smith, *Chief*

### **JOB CORPS SECTION**

Billy Eudy, *Chief*

### **P.A.C.E., I.N.C., SECTION**

Thomas Barnette, Jr., *Chief*

### **SOLICITATION LICENSING SECTION**

Sara E. Wilkerson, *Chief*

### **SPECIAL CONSULTATION SECTION**

John R. Larkins, *Special Consultant*

### **DIVISION OF SPECIAL SERVICES**

During this biennium the Division of Special Services was established encompassing the functions of Community Services, Jail and Detention Services, Job Corps Recruitment, PACE—I.N.C., Solicitation Licensing, and Special Consultation.



## COMMUNITY SERVICES SECTION

The Community Services Section is the community organization component of the State Board of Public Welfare. Its basic purpose continues to be the development of a community-planning, problem-solving process designed to fit the individual county.

In its efforts to seek ways to eliminate the causes and conditions which perpetuate poverty the staff has had as its primary duties and responsibilities to study community needs, be knowledgeable about existing and potential resources, be sensitive to the community's attitudes, assist in developing new resources, coordinate the use of existing resources wherever appropriate, interpret and promote the purposes of public welfare, and serve as consultant on community organization to the community's public agencies, private organizations, and other groups.

This demonstration program was in its third and fourth year of operation during the biennium. It had been approved and 100 percent federally funded by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as a three year project—designed to end May 31, 1967. The State Board of Public Welfare requested funds to continue it as a part of the total public welfare program but the 1967 General Assembly made no appropriations for this purpose. The House of Representatives did pass a resolution commending the program and encouraging the State Board of Public Welfare to try to find financial assistance to perpetuate it. Federal approval to use unexpended funds was granted, and since June 1, 1967, the program has been financed in that manner.

The previous biennium found the consultants primarily involved in the creation of new resources which were relatively easy to identify and measure. There was more community organization involvement in neighborhood organization during this biennium. A major effort has been made to involve neighborhood residents, agencies, and others in community planning. Thirty-five neighborhoods with a population of 23,125 were organized for self-help projects during the biennium.

## JAIL AND DETENTION SERVICES

Major legislation was passed during the 1967 General Assembly giving the Commissioner of Public Welfare authority to establish a Jail and Detention Services organization within the Department of Public Welfare, and the organization was placed under the Director of Special Services.

This legislation also gave the Commissioner authority to provide a program of training for personnel responsible for the supervision and administration of local confinement facilities. The first series of training programs was established in conjunction with the Department of Community Colleges which provided ten schools of three days' duration each in different locales throughout the State. Three hundred and forty-eight supervisory personnel representing 78 counties, and including 36 sheriffs and 26 chiefs of police have successfully complied with General Statute 153-53.5 which provides in

part: "No person shall serve as jailer or supervise or administer a local confinement facility unless he has successfully completed an approved program of training . . . except on a temporary or probationary basis. No person shall serve on a temporary or probationary basis for more than one year."

The participation was enthusiastic, reflecting a cooperative attitude and the intention on the part of local confinement facility personnel to comply with the statutory mandate.

Minimum standards for the operation of local confinement facilities have been completed and were approved by the State Board of Public Welfare, the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, North Carolina League of Municipalities, North Carolina Sheriff's Association, North Carolina Police Executives Association, and several State agencies.

Additional manpower was provided for by this legislation and the structure was organized to include the Chief of Jail and Detention Services, a technical assistance consultant, a training officer, four district inspectors, an administration assistant, and two secretaries.

TABLE 30—NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE IN COUNTY JAILS IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1950-52 THROUGH 1966-68

Biennium	Number of Children
1950-52	510
1952-54	577
1954-56	1,119
1956-58	1,265
1958-60	1,180
1960-62	806
1962-64	933
1964-66	970
1966-68	1,231

During the biennium the following inspections and re-checks were made: 260 county jails, 170 city jails, and 60 prison camps. Contacts were made with 100 sheriffs, 170 jailers, 210 chiefs of police, and 80 other county and city officials, 15 architects and contractors, eight judges, 140 county commissioners, 40 State officials, as well as personnel at the Institute of Government.

Special investigations were made of suicides, injuries, deaths in jails, children confined, and complaints from prisoners.

Alexander, Cabarrus, Granville, Hoke, Union, Wilkes, Yadkin, Stanly, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Wake, Forsyth, and Gaston counties are building or have a contract for new jails. Alleghany, Chowan, Columbus, Avery, Franklin, Catawba, and Halifax counties have made or are making renovations to their jails. Onslow, Richmond, Iredell, Burke, Surry, Cumberland, New



Hanover, Cleveland, Guilford, and Beaufort counties are in the process of planning new construction or renovation. New municipal jails at Fairmont and St. Pauls have either been completed or are nearing completion.

During this biennium \$153,007 was spent for new jails that were completed and new jails started during this period will cost approximately \$4,066,855. Plans were started for future construction of new confinement facilities that represent an approximate value of \$10,242,856. There were major renovations or additions to 12 jails with an approximate value of \$677,989. See Table 31. Local government officials have been most co-operative in making recommended improvements and corrections to facilities and in sending confinement facility staff to training courses offered by the Department.

Records show that 158,272 prisoners were held in county jails in July 1966-June 1967 and 173,102 July 1967-June 1968.

TABLE 31—APPROXIMATE VALUE OF JAIL CONSTRUCTION OR PLANS UNDERWAY, JULY 1, 1966, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1968

New Jails Finished During Period	Value	New Jails Started During Period	Value	Plans Started On Jails	Value	Major Renovations Or Additions	Value
Fairmont	\$ 3,007	Gaston Juvenile Detention Home	\$ 91,855	Alexander	\$ 583,000	Alleghany	\$ 5,000
Yadkin	150,000	Hoke	180,000	Beaufort	300,000	Avery*	
		Mecklenburg	2,600,000	Brunswick	150,000	Catawba	18,000
		St. Pauls	90,000	Burke	300,000	Chowan	2,000
		Wake	830,000	Cabarrus	500,000	Columbus*	
		Wilkes	275,000	Cleveland	500,000	Forsyth	116,429
				Cumberland	2,000,000	Gaston	285,500
				Franklin	200,000	Halifax	5,000
				Granville	200,000	Iredell*	
				Guilford	2,054,856	New Hanover	37,245
				Iredell	500,000	Rowan	196,815
				New Hanover	500,000	Warren	12,000
				Onslow	500,000		
				Pasquotank	275,000		
				Richmond	250,000		
				Rutherford	400,000		
				Stanly	450,000		
				Surry	180,000		
				Union	400,000		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$153,007</b>		<b>\$4,066,855</b>		<b>\$10,242,856</b>		<b>\$677,989</b>

\*No figures available

## JOB CORPS

The Job Corps Section is responsible for recruiting and screening male youths in 89 counties in North Carolina. The contract for recruiting males in the remaining 11 counties is held by the AFL-CIO. Regular female recruiting is done by WICS (Women In Community Services); however, the Job Corps Section had a special contract with the Office of Economic Opportunity in the second year of the 1966-68 biennium for recruiting 100 females and 88 were recruited.

At the end of the 1966-68 biennium, 1,495 male youths from North Carolina were enrolled in Job Corps Centers. This contrasts with 1,259 on June 30, 1967, and 525 on June 30, 1966. During the biennium 4,663 applications were completed.

The dropout rate for those remaining in training for as long as 90 days is low. Seventy percent of the North Carolina enrollees remained for that period of time and there were 775 graduates from two year Job Corps training.

The Section assisted in the establishment of local JACS committees. JACS, or Joint Action in Community Services, Inc., is a non-profit agency which will help young people who leave Job Corps training centers adjust to a new job. Practically every North Carolina county has a JACS coordinator who seeks volunteers to work with the returnees. The plan is for volunteers to meet a new enrollee prior to his departure for camp, follow his progress, and meet him upon his return. All JACS personnel in North Carolina are volunteers.

## PACE—I. N. C.

PACE—I.N.C., Plan Assuring College Education In North Carolina, is a plan developed by the North Carolina State Department of Public Welfare to help students take advantage of the opportunities available under the college work-study provisions of the Federal Higher Education Act of 1965.

PACE—I.N.C. provides the administration involved in securing summer employment opportunities for students who have the scholastic aptitude but lack the financial means to begin or continue their higher education. Operated in conjunction with participating colleges, it is a cooperative venture involving high school guidance counselors, college financial aid officers, and state and local agencies or non-profit organizations, in which certified PACE—I.N.C. students work.

At the end of the 1966 PACE program, data showed that 996 students were placed in 83 counties of North Carolina. These students who came from 37 different institutions of higher education earned in excess of \$529,749 in gross wages. At the end of the 1967 program, data showed that 1,791 students had been placed in 859 different agencies in 97 North Carolina counties. These students came from 47 different institutions of higher education and earned gross wages totalling in excess of one million dollars for their educational expenses.



As of June 30, 1968, data available indicates that 1,994 students from 60 institutions of higher education have been placed in over 750 agencies in North Carolina. Eleven of these institutions of higher education are out-of-state colleges that have signed agreements with PACE for North Carolina students. It is estimated that, by the end of the 1968 PACE program (September 7, 1968), approximately 2,100 young men and women will have been placed in 99 counties in North Carolina, and will have earned over 1.5 million dollars towards their efforts for higher education.

## SOLICITATION LICENSING

During the biennium, 174 organizations were licensed or re-licensed in accordance with the provisions of the State solicitation law to solicit funds in North Carolina for the support of their programs. Among those licensed were 15 organizations which had not previously solicited funds in North Carolina. Initial applications for license were filed by seven additional organizations and their proposed solicitations were declared subject to exemption under the law. As of June 30, 1967, 27 organizations which were subject to re-license annually were delinquent in filing or completing their applications. Twenty-one organizations were delinquent in filing or completing their applications for re-license as of June 30, 1968.

License was denied to eight organizations. Solicitations were voluntarily terminated during the biennium by 18 organizations because of the completion of their campaign goals, 12 of which were terminated permanently and six temporarily.

The majority of the organizations licensed engaged in two or more methods of fund raising. Approximately 40 percent of those licensed used united funds or community chests as soliciting agents, more than half of which engaged in additional independent campaigns.

The total North Carolina solicitation goal sought by licensed organizations during the biennium amounted to \$27,932,224; the solicitation goal for 1966-67 was \$15,376,704 and that for 1967-68 was \$12,555,520.

The North Carolina law was amended during the 1967 Session of the General Assembly to require all licensees to file with both the State Board of Public Welfare and the State Treasurer a detailed financial statement of receipts and expenditures on an itemized basis disclosing the purposes for which funds were solicited and expended. The amended fiscal reporting requirements are consistent with the standards for uniform accounting and financial reporting adopted by voluntary health and welfare organizations for mandatory use by January 1, 1968.

Throughout the biennium, monthly news releases listing organizations licensed, those denied license and those which solicited in violation of the law during the preceding month were sent to all daily and weekly newspapers in the State. In addition, a report summarizing the purposes, programs and the fund raising methods, campaign schedule and solicitation goal of each

organization licensed during the preceding month was sent to approximately 1,200 cooperating groups in North Carolina having interests and responsibilities in the regulation of charitable solicitations. The increased number of mail appeals and inquiries referred to the State Board of Public Welfare during the biennium were further evidence that public disclosure is the most effective method of controlling fraudulent or unlicensed solicitations.

During each year of the biennium, a list of currently licensed organizations which had indicated the use of united funds or community chests as soliciting agents was sent to the executive directors of all united funds and community chests in the State. This was followed by a request to each executive director for submittal of a roster or organizations admitted to the fall campaign for evaluation of the coverage by our licensing program.

The 174 organizations licensed during the biennium are given in the following list. For organizations licensed only one year or a portion of one year of the biennium, the license year is specified. All others applied for and received licenses for both years. In accordance with the statutes, other State agencies participated in licensing by making recommendations regarding licensing or relicensing of organizations with programs in their fields of specialization.

### ORGANIZATIONS LICENSED 1966-67 AND 1967-68

1. The Adlai E. Stevenson Institute of International Affairs (formerly  
The Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fund) 1966-67
2. Alcoholic's Home, Inc. 1967-68
3. Alexander Children's Center
4. American Bible Society
5. American Cancer Society, North Carolina Division, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
6. American Field Service<sup>2</sup>
7. American Foundation for the Blind, Inc.<sup>3</sup>
8. American Freedom Association, Inc.
9. American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
10. American Fund for Dental Education, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
11. American Humane Association<sup>1</sup> 1966-67
12. The American-Korean Foundation, Inc.
13. American Lebanese Syrian Associated Charities, Inc. (ALSAC)<sup>1</sup>
14. American Legion Auxiliary, Department of North Carolina
15. American Leprosy Missions, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
16. American Mission to Greeks, Inc. 1966-67
17. American Printing House for the Blind, Inc.<sup>3</sup>
18. American Social Health Association<sup>1</sup>
19. American Waldensian Aid Society, Inc.
20. American War Mothers, North Carolina State Chapter
21. Asheville Orthopedic Hospital, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
22. Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.
23. The Berry Schools  
Boy Scouts of America



24. Cape Fear Area Council, Inc.
25. Central North Carolina Council, Inc.
26. Cherokee Council, Inc.
27. Daniel Boone Council, Inc.
28. East Carolina Council, Inc.
29. General Greene Council
30. Occoneechee Council
31. Old Hickory Council, Inc.
32. Piedmont Council, Inc.
33. Tidewater Council
34. Tuscarora Council, Inc.
35. Boys' Club of America<sup>5</sup>
36. Boys Home of North Carolina, Inc.
37. Boys Town of North Carolina, Inc.\*
38. The Brookings Institution
39. Brown University 1966-67
40. Carolina Charter Corporation<sup>6</sup>
41. Carolina Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Inc.
42. Carolinas United Community Services
43. Central Orphanage of North Carolina, Inc.
44. Charles A. Cannon, Jr., Memorial Hospital, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
45. Child Welfare League of America, Inc.
46. Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital<sup>1</sup>
47. Children's Home Society of North Carolina, Inc.
48. Christian Record Braille Foundation, Inc.<sup>3</sup>
49. Church World Service Community Appeals (formerly Christian Rural Overseas Program)
50. Committee to Rescue Italian Art, Inc. (CRIA)\* 1967-68
51. Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)<sup>1</sup>
52. Council on Social Work Education
53. Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc.
54. Crossnore School, Inc.<sup>2</sup>
55. Daughters of American Revolution, National Society of North Carolina
56. Defenders of Wildlife\* 1967-68
57. Dental Foundation of North Carolina, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
58. Durham Community House, Inc.\* 1967-68
59. Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc.
60. Eliada Home for Children (Eliada Homes, Inc.)
61. Elon Home for Children
62. Faith Cottage for Girls (Eliada Homes, Inc.)
63. Family Guidance Center, Inc.\*
64. Florence Crittenton Home Services of Charlotte, North Carolina, Inc.
65. Florentine Relief Fund, Inc.\* 1967-68
66. Foster Parents' Plan, Inc.
67. 4-H Club Foundation of North Carolina, Inc. 1966-67
68. Freedom House—Books USA (formerly Books USA, Inc.) 1966-67
69. Friends Homes, Inc.
70. Friends of Wilmington College, Inc.<sup>11</sup>  
Girl Scouts of America
71. Catawba Valley Area Girl Scout Council, Inc.

72. Girl Scout Council of Coastal Carolina, Inc.
73. Hornets' Nest Girl Scout Council, Inc.
74. Keyauwee Area Girl Scout Council, Inc.
75. North Carolina Piedmont Girl Scout Council
76. Pilot Area Girl Scout Council, Inc.
77. Pines of Carolina Girl Scout Council, Inc.
78. Pioneer Girl Scout Council, Inc.
79. Pisgah Girl Scout Council, Inc.
80. Gloria Circle, North Carolina Branch of King's Daughters and Sons\*  
1966-67
81. The Good Shepherd Home, Inc.
82. Grandfather Home for Children, Inc.
83. Hadassah 1966-67
84. Hebron Colony and Grace Home, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
85. Highlands Biological Station, Inc.
86. Historic Hope Foundation, Inc.<sup>6</sup> 1966-67
87. Human Betterment League of North Carolina, Inc.<sup>8</sup>
88. International Rescue Committee, Inc. 1966-67
89. International Social Service, American Branch, Inc.
90. The Jackson Laboratory<sup>1</sup>
91. Japan International Christian University Foundation, Inc.
92. Jewish Children's Service, Inc.
93. John Milton Society<sup>3</sup>
94. Latin America Bureau, National Catholic Welfare Conference
95. Laubach Literacy Fund, Inc. 1966-67
96. League of Women Voters of North Carolina
97. Meals for Millions Foundation 1966-67
98. Medical Foundation of North Carolina, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
99. Memorial Mission Hospital of Western North Carolina, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
100. The Menninger Foundation <sup>10</sup>
101. Moravian Music Foundation, Inc.\*
102. Mount Olive Junior College Area Foundation, Inc.<sup>2</sup>
103. Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
104. Myasthenia Gravis Foundation, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
105. National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies<sup>4</sup> (formerly  
American Hearing Society)
106. National Association for Mental Health, Inc. <sup>10</sup> 1966-67
107. National Child Labor Committee\*<sup>12</sup> 1967-68
108. National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.
109. National Council on The Aging, Inc.\* 1967-68
110. National Council on Crime and Delinquency
111. National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation<sup>1</sup>
112. The National Foundation <sup>1,7</sup>
113. National Jewish Hospital at Denver<sup>1</sup>
114. National Multiple Sclerosis Society<sup>1</sup>
115. National Municipal League
116. National Recreation and Park Association, Inc.<sup>5</sup> 1966-67
117. National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc.
118. National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc.<sup>3</sup>
119. National Wildlife Federation<sup>9</sup>



120. Near East Foundation
121. New Eyes for the Needy, Inc.<sup>3</sup>
122. North Carolina Association for the Blind<sup>3</sup>
123. North Carolina Association for Retarded Children, Inc.<sup>1,2</sup>
124. North Carolina Chapter—Arthritis Foundation<sup>1,7</sup> (formerly North Carolina Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation)
125. North Carolina Council on Human Relations
126. North Carolina Eye-Bank, Inc.<sup>3</sup>
127. North Carolina Foundation of Church Related Colleges
128. North Carolina 4-H Development Fund, Inc.
129. North Carolina Heart Association, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
130. North Carolina Jewish Home for the Aged, Inc.\* 1967-68
131. North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, Inc.<sup>6</sup>
132. North Carolina Mental Health Association, Inc.<sup>10</sup>
133. North Carolina Military Historical Society\*<sup>6</sup> 1967-68
134. North Carolina Recreation and Park Society\*<sup>5</sup> 1967-68
135. North Carolina Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc. <sup>1,7</sup>
136. North Carolina Symphony Society, Inc.
137. North Carolina Tuberculosis Association, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
138. North Carolina Veterinary Research Foundation, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
139. Old Salem, Inc.<sup>6</sup>
140. The Operating Room Nurses Foundation, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
141. Oxford Orphanage, Inc.
142. The Pocket Testament League, Inc.
143. Radio Free Europe Fund, Inc.
144. Raleigh Rescue Mission, Inc.
145. Recording for the Blind, Inc.<sup>3</sup>
146. St. Francis Boys' Home, Inc.
147. The Salvation Army
148. Save the Children Federation, Inc.
149. Seamen's Church Institute of New York
150. South Atlantic Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Inc.
151. Southern Humanities Conference
152. Sports for Charity
153. Travelers Aid Association of America (formerly National Travelers Aid Association)
- Travelers Aid Societies
154. Asheville—Travelers Aid Division, Family Counseling Service, Inc. 1966-67
155. Charlotte—Travelers Aid Society of Charlotte, North Carolina, Inc.
156. Greensboro—Family Service—Travelers Aid Association of Greensboro, Inc.
157. New Hanover—Family Service—Travelers Aid Society of New Hanover County, Inc. 1966-67
158. Raleigh—Family Service—Travelers Aid Association of Raleigh, Inc.
159. Winston-Salem—Travelers Aid Division of Winston-Salem, Associated Family and Child Service Agency, Inc. 1967-68
160. United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia 1966-67
161. United Cerebral Palsy of North Carolina, Inc.<sup>1,7</sup>
162. United Daughters of the Confederacy, North Carolina Division

163. United Jewish Appeal, Inc.
164. United Medical Research Foundation of North Carolina, Inc.<sup>1</sup>
165. United Negro College Fund, Inc.
166. United Seamen's Service
167. United Service Organizations, Inc.
168. United States Committee for UNICEF
169. United States Olympic Committee\* 1967-68
170. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Department of North Carolina
171. Wake Forest College Birthplace Society, Inc.<sup>6</sup> 1967-68
172. World University Service
173. Young Men's Christian Associations of the Carolinas, Inc., Interstate Association
174. Youth Development, Inc.\* 1967-68

\*Initial license

1State Board of Health participating

2State Department of Public Instruction participating

3State Commission for the Blind participating

4Bureau of Deaf, State Department of Labor participating

5State Recreation Commission participating

6State Department of Archives and History participating

7Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Public Instruction participating

8State Eugenics Board participating

9State Wildlife Resources Commission participating

10State Department of Mental Health participating

11State Board of Higher Education participating

12State Department of Labor participating

## SPECIAL CONSULTATION

During the biennium the name of this area of work was changed to Special Consultation and transferred to the Division of Special Services. As a result, the range of services for the Consultant has been expanded.

The Commissioner of Public Welfare appointed the Consultant Deputy Director of Welfare Services for the North Carolina Civil Defense Agency. In this capacity, he assisted in planning and conducting the first of a series of six Area Emergency Welfare Services Workshops for county directors of public welfare and staff and others assisting them. The securing of places for the workshops, speakers, and developing topics were included in Consultant's activities. Following the area workshops, follow-up visits were made to several counties to assist in a more detailed study and planning of Emergency Welfare Services, at the request of county directors.

The State Department of Public Welfare has the responsibility of recruiting and screening for the Job Corps in 89 counties. Joint Action in Community Services (JACS), was formed in Washington, D. C., as a non-profit agency to help young people who leave Job Corps training in adjusting



to new jobs and to help them become useful and productive citizens. Consultant was assigned to recruit JACS Coordinators in 24 counties to implement this program.

As in the past, Consultant worked with the directors and members of the staff of county departments of public welfare in many areas. Scholarships, loans, and employment were secured for needy children to continue their education after high school. Through the efforts of Consultant, a number of college graduates were employed with county departments of public welfare and other local and State programs and agencies. He also assisted the Director of PACE in working with some of the predominantly Negro colleges.

Consultant served as a member of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council. In this capacity he made field trips to investigate possible racial conflicts and held conferences with State and local government officials and Negro leaders to discuss employment opportunities.

On the national level, Consultant served on the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. This committee reviews findings and programs concerned with prevention and reduction of delinquency and crime. Its members made suggestions and recommendations concerning programs financed by Federal funds. Consultant also served on the 21-member National Advisory Council of Upward Bound of the Office of Economic Opportunity. This is a pre-college preparatory program designed to generate the skills and motivation necessary for success in education beyond high school among young people from low income backgrounds and inadequate school preparation. Many of the young people enrolled in this program are from families receiving financial aid or services. There are several hundred such students at University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; A & T State University, and University of North Carolina, Greensboro; and Winston-Salem State College. The members of the National Advisory Council are called upon to evaluate and approve programs and institutions and to participate in planning efforts to improve the overall program.

## NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

June 30, 1968

County	Directors	Address
Alamance	Mr. Gerard J. Anderson	Graham
Alexander	Mr. Luther Dyson	Taylorsville
Alleghany	Mrs. Rodney F. Busic	Sparta
Anson	Mr. Charles P. Haskell	Wadesboro
Ashe	Miss Frances Tucker	Jefferson
Avery	Miss Billye Hugher, SIII-In Charge	Newland
Beaufort	Mrs. Anna T. Harrell, SWS-In Charge	Washington
Bertie	Mrs. Norma P. Smith	Windsor
Bladen	Mr. Russell Sessoms	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	Mrs. Emma B. Chadwick	Southport
Buncombe	Mrs. Margaret H. Coman	Asheville
Burke	Mr. James A. Blakley	Morganton
Cabarrus	Mrs. Frances B. Long	Concord
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Camden	Mrs. Aiko O. Williams	Camden
Carteret	Mrs. Ann S. Rady, SWS-In Charge	Beaufort
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Catawba	Mr. Villard C. Blevins	Newton
Chatham	Mrs. C. K. Strowd	Pittsboro
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Davidson	Miss Doris Gertrude Lopp	Lexington
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Duplin	Mrs. Millie Brown, CIII-In Charge	Kenansville
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Edgecombe	Mrs. Claudia Edwards	Tarboro
Forsyth	Mr. John T. McDowell	Winston-Salem
Franklin	Mrs. Jane York	Louisburg
Gaston	Mr. Joseph F. B. McCauley	Gastonia
Gates	Mrs. Clarine G. Carter	Gatesville



County	Directors	Address
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Guilford	Mr. L. M. Thompson	Greensboro
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Mitchell	Mr. Rayburn Yelton	Bakersville
Montgomery	Mr. Frank M. Ledbetter	Troy
Moore	Mrs. Walter B. Cole	Carthage
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New Hanover	Miss Lela Moore Hall	Wilmington
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Orange	Mr. Thomas M. Ward	Hillsborough
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Pender	Mr. H. B. Thomas	Burgaw
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Person	Miss Margaret Brite	Roxboro
Pitt	Mr. William Gartman	Greenville
Polk	Mr. Richard L. Shambaugh	Columbus
Randolph	Mr. Marion S. Smith	Asheboro
Richmond	Mr. Brent P. Yount	Rockingham

County	Directors	Address
Robeson	Mrs. Mary R. Vitou	Lumberton
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Watauga	Mr. Dave P. Mast	Boone
Wayne	Mr. Floyd R. Evans	Goldsboro
Wilkes	Mr. Charles C. McNeill	Wilkesboro
Wilson	Mr. M. G. Fulghum	Wilson
Yadkin	Mr. Frank W. Wilson	Yadkinville
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